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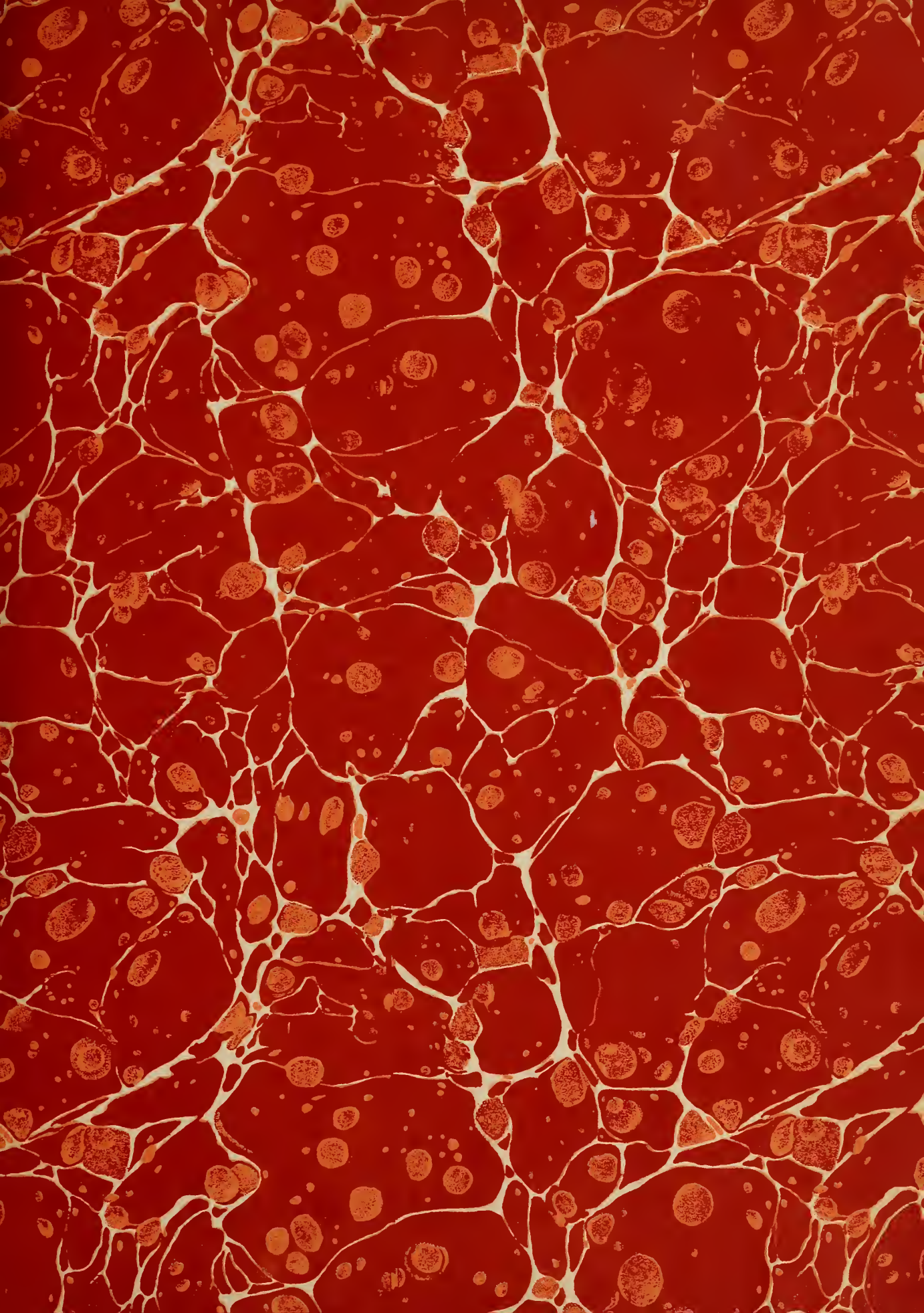
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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. L, No. 1

Section 1

July 1, 1933.

BRITISH SUGAR PLAN

The Associated Press reports from London that the United Kingdom formally opposed the Cuban sugar truce proposals today with a memorandum suggesting further limitation of production, both in nations participating in the Chadbourne restriction plan and in nations not affiliated with that plan. The British program contained five points: 1. For countries which produce some sugar but import most of their requirements: An undertaking to limit home production. 2. For countries which produce substantially enough for their own consumption but do not normally export: An undertaking not to expand production beyond needs of the home market and not to export. 3. For non-Chadbourne exporting countries: An undertaking not to increase exports above the present level. 4. For Chadbourne countries: An undertaking to continue the terms of the Chadbourne agreement. 5. For non-sugar producing countries: An undertaking not to stimulate the beginning of artificial production.

BREAD PRICES

First reports of retail price increases following orders to levy a processing tax on wheat today stirred farm administrators into preparation of a policy "to protect consumers." From Des Moines came word that bakers would boost the price of one-pound loaves of bread from 5 cents to 8 cents on July 5. It was reported that their reasons were the recent increase in the market price of wheat and the proposed processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on the grain which farm administrators have ordered into effect at midnight July 8.

BUSINESS BOOMING

Major events in the business and trade situation during the past week indicate that the upturn is continuing in a vigorous way "and reaching all parts of the country in its inclusiveness," said the Dun & Bradstreet Review today. "The momentum with which general business has rebounded from its all-time low levels of three months ago," asserted the agency, "doubtless is without parallel in the history of the country. From a position where merchandise could not be moved at any price, the Nation-wide buying wave has gathered such force that an actual shortage of goods now is becoming apparent in some trades, with orders in excess of current production capacities." (Press.)

COTTON CODE

Confronted by labor, consumer and Government opposition to the provisions of its proposed industrial code, the cotton textile industry yesterday amended its schedule. Proposed so-called minimum wages which had been fixed at \$10 and \$11 a week were advanced to \$12 and \$13. Modification of the code was submitted to National Recovery Administrator Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, yesterday. The increased minimum wage offer of the manufacturers was made after several long consultations following assault by labor on the code and a clear indication by Gen. Johnson that he wouldn't approve the minimum wage provisions as submitted. The manufacturers stuck by their guns on the 40-hour work week, however. (Washington Post.)

Section 2

Capper on Business in the last three months," Senator Capper of Kansas told the advertising Federation of America June 28 that advertising would come back first, the New York Times (June 29) reports from Grand Rapids, Mich. "Dollar wheat has come back to Kansas," said the Senator, "and with 50-cent corn and higher pork the farmer is going to start buying again. Some manufacturers already see that, and are getting ready. More than 1,500,000 men have already returned to work and 3,000,000 more will be back to work by September." Asserting that he was convinced that the last four years had "taught us something" and that business would never be the same as in the booming '20s, Senator Capper commented: "The world and its institutions have changed overnight. In the United States the changes which have come up on us are revolutionary. I have just come from Washington and I am free to confess that the most of your representatives in the national capital have been moving for more than three months in a haze of bewilderment. What the outcome will be, only divine omniscience can know. God grant that a President endowed with dictatorial powers may likewise be endowed with the ability and the courage to exercise those powers with justice and righteousness. Radical and revolutionary as much of our legislation may appear, it was not taken as the result of caprice or personal ambition. The situation called for heroic action, and I have no apology to offer for the support I gave to the major measures proposed by the administration. There will be--there already is--sharp reaction to many of the plans and policies proposed. Special interests will be cramped and restricted; politics will be played. Big business and little business will never again be exactly the same they were in the booming '20s. Reactions may come, but we shall never swing back to where we were in business methods and the philosophy of business, exemplified by the old idea of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Thinking men by now must see that neither cut-throat competition between business men nor ruthless disregard of the economic welfare of 90 percent of our people can be conducive to the welfare of business itself."

Direct Method of Feeding Plants K. S. Varadachar and V. Subrahmanyam, Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, writing to Current Science (India) for May says: "In the course of an investigation on the mechanism of synthesis of proteins in *Helianthus annuus*, Linn., it was observed that the plants fed with potassium nitrate by an injection method not only tolerated high concentrations of that salt (up to 3.0 percent) but also showed considerable gain in dry weight (in some cases as much as 86 percent) over the untreated controls in the course of about three weeks. These observations being rather striking, the experiments were repeated in three successive seasons (1930-1932) with similar results. Although injection methods have been adopted by several previous workers to determine the physiological effects of various chemicals, chiefly those of poisonous nature, and to treat certain deficiency diseases like chlorosis, yet no attempt has so far been

made to utilize them to feed plants with various essential nutrients. The technique, as adopted in the past, has also been faulty chiefly owing to the fact that the quantities passing into the plant could not be regulated as in the case of animals. Further researches have therefore been undertaken with a view to developing simpler and, at the same time, more efficient ways of feeding plants directly with different nutrients and to study the application of such methods in (a) hastening plant growth and increasing crop yields, (b) supplying such plant nutrients and accessories to growth as the root system is unable to collect owing to adverse soil conditions, or otherwise, and (c) treating plant diseases, particularly those in which the root-system is already affected or the movement of nutrients therefrom to other parts of the plant is seriously impeded."

Disinfection Nature (London) for June 10 says: "Burning sulphur as of Glass- a means of disinfecting vacant glasshouses has been found liable houses to result in a serious type of damage to a subsequent chrysanthemum crop. The injury, which has frequently been encountered by Sulphur growers, could not be traced to any fungal, bacterial or insect pest and had hitherto remained beyond control. Investigations by W.H.Read and O.B.Orchard of the Cheshunt Research Station, however, have shown that the scorching and wilting of the plants is due to zinc sulphate, formed on the overhead galvanized wires and painted surfaces and conveyed to the plants in drops of condensation water. Confirmation of the cause of damage was obtained by the production of similar injury when solutions of zinc sulphate were applied directly to the plants, 1 part of the salt in 300 of water being the maximum amount tolerated without visible injury resulting. No trouble was experienced if a lead or barium paint were substituted for 'zinc white' or if the atmosphere were kept very dry, but prevention of damage by means of these alternatives has obvious disadvantages. In the event of burning sulphur having already been used as a disinfectant, the possibility of damage can be greatly minimized if the house is thoroughly hosed down with water at frequent intervals. The substitution of another type of fumigant such as naphthalene or formaldehyde is, however, to be preferred. The use of sulphur as a dusting powder, on the other hand, is quite a safe procedure, as it is only when burnt that the formation of zinc sulphate takes place."

Negro Migration Edward E. Lewis, Howard University, writing on "The Southern Negro and the American Labor Supply" in Political Science Quarterly for June, says: "The movement of the southern Negro to our great urban centers has added a new element to the labor force of American industry. For both capital and labor, this development has an importance far beyond that which the numerical strength of the present or potential body of colored industrial laborers would indicate. It has meant not only a fresh supply of workers at a time of restricted foreign immigration, but also a racial cleavage in the ranks of labor...For the purposes of prognostication, however, it is necessary to determine as fully as possible the causal importance of the two economic

factors in Negro migration--the vicissitudes of southern agriculture and the demand for industrial labor. Was the call of industry sufficiently potent to draw a supply of laborers from the cotton fields regardless of the prosperity of southern agriculture? Did the unfavorable agricultural conditions in the Cotton Belt force the Negro to move away whether or not industry needed him? Were the industrial and agricultural factors both important influences in Negro migration?....The material available for studying the movement of the Negro during the period 1919-1924 is found in publications of the Federal Reserve System. This information consists both of references to migration as such, and of reports on the abundance or scarcity of labor in the Cotton Belt. These latter, when interpreted in the light of changes in the demand for labor and with due regard to other elements in the labor supply, indicate the principal shifts in the Negro population even when direct references to these are lacking....Is the agricultural factor likely to reinforce the call of industry in the future? As has been seen, this factor was influential only in States where the boll weevil was a recent invader. The explanation of this finding lies in the fact that the disintegrating force of the boll weevil was particularly strong during the first few years after its arrival. Eventually 'the farmers become accustomed to the weevil injury, learn to distinguish between loss due to the weevil and that attributable to other causes, and are able to reduce weevil injury somewhat by proper farm practices.' Because of this progressive diminution in the importance of the weevil with the passage of time, we may conclude that this element in the agricultural factor has lost much of its force in view of the fact that the boll weevil has long since covered the Cotton Belt. Other agricultural conditions, however, may in the future reinforce the demand for industrial labor as well as the weevil has done in the past....The pull of industry, however, is a sufficiently strong influence in Negro migration to draw colored labor from cotton fields without the aid of agricultural disorganization. Though the demand for Negro labor on the part of industry has not been very powerful in recent years, the eventual recovery and expansion in the industrial activity of the country, together with the continuing policy of restricted immigration, are likely to force the industrialist to turn again to the South in search of workers. He will find in the southern Negroes an ample labor reserve responsive to his appeal."

Wholesale The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department
Prices of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for
the week ending June 24 stands at 65.1 as compared with 64.5
for the week ending June 17 showing an increase of approximately
nine-tenths of 1 percent. These index numbers are derived from
price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the
importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the
year 1926 as 100.0.

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Vol. I, No. 2

Section 1

July 3, 1933.

WHEAT CONFERENCE

Cabled reports of the stand Australia has decided to take on wheat acreage restriction were anything but satisfactory to American wheat delegates in London, says an Associated Press report from London. While granting that the paragraph in the cable to Stanley M. Bruce, the Australian representative here, about recognizing the necessity of not allowing an accumulation of stocks during the next few years, might lead to a decision to apply restriction to exports, reservations to any sort of co-operation at all are regarded as presenting a hitch. American delegates regard it as impossible to secure a measure of cooperation from European producing and exporting countries, which the Australians apparently will insist upon.

COTTON LOAN TO RUSSIA

Arrangement for a series of loans to American exporters with which to finance the sale of between 60,000 and 80,000 bales of cotton for shipment to Russia was announced last night by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington. Opening up a field of negotiation for shipments of a range of other commodities to the huge Soviet nation; the Reconstruction Corporation's announcement last night constituted the first such move by the American Government since the U.S.S.R. came into its present power. Formal disclosure of the action followed close upon a conference in London between Assistant Secretary Raymond Moley, of the State Department, and Maxim Litvinoff, foreign commissar for Soviet Russia. The advices from abroad had labeled the deal as virtually closed. (Associated Press.)

BREAD PRICES

In a message calculated to warn all retailers against price advances the administration does not consider warranted, Secretary Wallace informed Iowa bakers Saturday that any unreasonable retail boosts would be prosecuted. The Secretary told the Iowa bakers the department was prepared to use the powers that had been lodged in it and the President to prevent unreasonable increases to be borne by the consumers. (Associated Press.)

MORTGAGE REFINANCING

More than \$500,000,000 in farm mortgages locked in closed banks will be refinanced under plans being drawn by the Farm Credit Administration. The funds thus released will go to depositors in banks which are either in liquidation or being operated under restrictions limiting withdrawals. A survey undertaken by the credit administration since opening a campaign to reopen closed Wisconsin banks was said yesterday to have convinced its officials of the feasibility of carrying out a comprehensive plan during the next 12 months to cover most States where the problem is acute. (Associated Press, July 2.)

Section 2

Agricultural
Missions

Rural America for June says: "The report of the Commission of Appraisal of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, published by Harper and Brothers, New York, under the title of "Re-thinking Missions", contains a chapter on agricultural missions which was the work of Dr. H.C. Taylor, recently in charge of the survey of the Vermont Commission on Country Life and now president of the American Country Life Association and Harper Sibley, a lawyer and business man of Rochester, New York, who has extensive rural interests.... The chapter on agricultural missions is concise and comprehensive. It opens with a reference to the spirit of agricultural missions; stating that work for the improvement of agricultural and village life in the Orient is an integral part of missionary enterprise. It is stated that most of the agricultural missionaries met by the Commission said: 'We do agricultural missionary work because we are Christians not because we want to make Christians.'... Agricultural missions do not need to try to show the Oriental how to use western methods. In India, China and Japan there is a relative shortage of arable land and a very grave oversupply of labor.... Nevertheless there is opportunity to apply science to agricultural production in the Orient. The methods of western farmers cannot be transplanted. Nevertheless the fundamental principles related to soils, plants and animal improvement, plant diseases, insect control, and crop combinations are applicable to the Orient. But they should only be applied by those who are both scientifically qualified and thoroughly familiar with Oriental agriculture. Emphasis is placed upon the idea that living standards in the Orient must be greatly changed if agriculture is to be greatly improved.... Much of the practical work needs to be done among the women of the villages, for women hold the key to changes in living standards in family and social customs and in the finer cultural qualities of home and community life...."

Agricultural
Research
Reduces
Crop
Losses

Dr. Wm. A. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, continuing his article on "Research in the Bureau of Plant Industry" in The Scientific Monthly for July, says: "Investigations in plant physiology, genetics and plant pathology provide the necessary groundwork for the breeding of crops immune or highly resistant to formerly destructive plant diseases and for the development of cultural practices, spraying materials, and other practical methods for controlling losses from diseases. The control of plant diseases through the breeding of resistant varieties is less spectacular than some other agricultural achievements, but the results of recent years establish this as the most economical and most effective method of avoiding increasing losses in regions where climatic and other factors require large acreages of the same crops year after year. Agricultural research has not eliminated disease epidemics in crop production but it has reduced their severity...."

Disintegrating Nature (London) for June 10 says: "In Current Science
Action of (Vol. 1, No. 3, 78, Sept. 1932) a brief account was published of
Roots of the work of Mohammad A.R. Khan, principal of Osmania University
Trees College, on the 'Disintegration of Igneous Rocks due to the Action
of the Roots of Certain Rock-loving Plants,' the observations
having been made in the Deccan. The species more specifically
referred to were *Carissa carandus*, *Gymnosporia montana*, *Butea*
frondosa and *Anona squamosa*. A communication to Nature, which we
are unable to print in full, reports further investigations of
this phenomenon. Mr. Khan attributes the extraordinary positions
taken by the fantastically rounded igneous rocks of the Deccan in
large part to the action of the roots of certain trees. Amongst
these he considers that *Gymnosporia montana*, which is found for
hundreds of miles in the rocky districts round about the city of
Hyderabad, is the most formidable rock-disintegrator. It is well-
known that the roots of plants and trees exert an enormous influ-
ence in breaking up rocky strata beneath the surface of the super-
imposed soil layers; and that this is accomplished by the finer
rootlets penetrating into tiny crevices and, through their subse-
quent growth in diameter, disintegrating the previously homogeneous
mass. It is perhaps not so commonly appreciated that this action
proceeds at a much more rapid pace in tropical countries, owing to
the greater heat and moisture conditions. But Mr. Khan's observa-
tions would appear to show that the vegetation and the masses of
smaller rootlets, which form a kind of lacework over the bases of
the individual rock pieces of the curious Deccan formation, play
a larger part in the disintegration and break-up of the surface
rocks than may have been so far attributed to it. 'Where,' he says,
'the rocks are in contact with the soil (already formed) and the
fine root-hairs of these plants have reached them, they (the
root-hairs) enter the cracks and gradually draw upon the felspars
and ferro-magnesium silicates for food... These root-hairs spread
over the rocks and permeate into the rocky material far and wide...
producing a specific disintegration.'..."

Food Ralph McBurney, M.D., University, Ala., writing on
Poisoning "Food Poisoning Due to Staphylococci" in The Journal of American
Medical Association for June 24 says: "There have been, as far as
could be ascertained, six well defined outbreaks of food poison-
ing due to staphylococci, proved epidemiologically and by pro-
duction of symptoms in human feeding experiments. The outbreak
of food poisoning due to a golden yellow staphylococcus here re-
ported is the seventh. Of the seven outbreaks, two were traced
to milk, two to cake, one to cheese, one to chicken gravy, and
one to chocolate eclairs. All such outbreaks reported have oc-
curred in the United States or its possessions. The history,
short period of onset and acute symptoms studied in cases and
human volunteers should clearly point to the etiologic factor in-
volved in future outbreaks. It is probable that a large number
of outbreaks of food poisoning in this country and elsewhere, in
which the etiologic factor has not been determined, have been due
to organisms of the staphylococcus group. The source of contamina-
tion of food with these organisms has not yet been definitely

ascertained. Pointing, however, to man himself, it appears that pastries, custard fillers, and the like, should be well protected against possible contamination in preparation and storage...."

Wallace on Secretary Henry A. Wallace writing under the title
Distribution "Wring Out the Old" in The Country Home for July, says: "In
System many ways, agriculture has been given a raw deal. And yet, the
more I have looked into the matter the more thoroughly I am per-
suaded that the injustices done agriculture are seldom deliberate.
They are generally the product of stupidity and a confusion of
purposes. For many years our distribution system has been going
blind. Agriculture is not the only group which has been hurt. Con-
sumers of whom farmers are part have also been dealt with unjustly.
So have those millions who stand in the ranks of labor. Even the
great financial magnates of this Nation, constantly pressing the
flow of wealth toward him who hath, have lost trade and prestige,
and so have done themselves harm. Agricultural production is dis-
organized and at war within itself. Similarly, the food distrib-
uting groups, operating largely at random, have in many instances
entered upon programs of cutthroat competition. There is little
hope in the present system for any of us. We must change our out-
look all along the line. Farmers, manufacturers, and laborers
are all in the same boat now. This is no time to call one another
names. I want to lay the broadest basis possible for this discus-
sion because all of us who were born on farms and who carry in
our hearts the hope of better days for agriculture see inwardly,
whenever the word 'distribution' is mentioned, that hated symbol,
the middleman. We see him as round and soft and endlessly grasp-
ing, with jewels on his hands and a great gold chain across his
paunch. That cartoon picture has been with most of us since
childhood; and I will not say that there is not a measure of truth
in it; but it is a small measure at most. We do ourselves wrong,
as thinking people, to give way to childish conceptions and hates.
Middlemen, taking them generally, are simply people like our-
selves, doing, in rather a muddled way, another and usually a
necessary job. Many are grasping, but so are many country store-
keepers. They are sometimes hard and driving and selfish; but so,
very often, are we. Their point of view is the hard-boiled, in-
dividualistic point of view that until lately has dominated most
of America, farmers included. There are good men among middlemen,
and bad men, just as there are among farmers. There are smart
men among them, and stupid men; and most of their businesses when
considered as a whole are in a state of disorder as shocking and
as socially disastrous as the present state of disorder in agri-
culture. The distribution system, in frontier days, was planned
and orderly. The frontier farm was, within itself, a planned
and orderly society. Its fields were laid out and tilled in re-
lation to the amount of wheat or potatoes or flax that the family
could consume in the course of a year. About all there was to
distribution was carrying milk or meat from the dairy or smoke-
house to the house. But now the products of any one farm move in
blind competition upon the markets with the products of six and
a half million other farms; and now the once simple job of dis-
tribution has developed into a complicated series of special

services, confused, disintegrated, with no central plan. Rugged individualism, running wild, has reduced this rich country to desolation; and I hold that we are all accountable in part...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 30.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$7; cows, good \$3 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.60; vealers, good and choice \$4.25 to \$5.50; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.50; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.50; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.50; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$2.75 to \$3.25; slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75 to \$7.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis $94\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $95\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $94\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $95\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 89ϕ to 91ϕ ; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 88ϕ to 91ϕ ; St. Louis $93\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis $93\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 91ϕ ; Chicago, 90ϕ ; St. Louis 93ϕ ; No.1 W. Wh., Portland $64\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 65ϕ ; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $80\frac{7}{8}\phi$ to $83\frac{7}{8}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth $83\frac{7}{8}\phi$ to $87\frac{7}{8}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis $75\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $76\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 45ϕ to 46ϕ ; Kansas City 48ϕ to $51\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago 48ϕ to 50ϕ ; St. Louis $50\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 white, Kansas City 49ϕ to 52ϕ ; St. Louis $54\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 47ϕ to $48\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 48ϕ to $51\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $49\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $50\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $51\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 52ϕ ; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 44ϕ to 46ϕ ; Kansas City 47ϕ to $50\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago 48ϕ to $49\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 51ϕ to $51\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis $42\frac{5}{8}\phi$ to $43\frac{1}{8}\phi$; Kansas City 40ϕ to $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago 42ϕ (Nom.); St. Louis 45ϕ (Nom.); No.3 white, Minneapolis $41\frac{7}{8}$ to $42\frac{3}{8}\phi$; Kansas City $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 42ϕ (Nom.); Chicago $40\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 44ϕ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 59ϕ to 62ϕ ; Chicago 62ϕ to 66ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis $\$1.89$ to $\$1.92$.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 9.97¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.43¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 9.99¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 9.93¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 15¢; Young Americas, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 20¢; Standards, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 17¢; Firsts, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. L, No. 3

Section 1

July 5, 1933.

WHEAT CONFERENCE

Extreme doubt existed last night as to whether an agreement to restrict wheat acreage could be salvaged from the World Economic Conference. Stanley M. Bruce, of Australia, in a conversation with American delegates, was understood to have reiterated the adamant opposition of his Government to slash acreage. He was understood also to have indicated again that the greatest concession which could be made would be an agreement to limit exports by ten percent for two years. (A.P.)

WORLD BUSINESS

World business moves into the fourth midsummer of the depression, says a summary issued by the Associated Press, with Uncle Sam's drive for recovery sharing the spotlight with efforts toward international cooperation at the economic conference in London. Some of the important commercial indicators in various nations register substantial advances from the low levels of 1932 and early 1933. These improvements, however, are highly nationalistic and have been the result to a large degree, Government economists say, of drastic governmental measures designed to aid individual countries. Most notable example of this improvement has been in the United States, where rises in major indexes of business activity were in response to unprecedented administration policies and plans as well as basic betterment of some trade conditions. Definitely favorable factors in the world business outlook were unemployment decreases this spring in the United States, England, Germany, France, Italy and Australia, industrial production gains in the United States, France and Italy, a general firming of commodity prices and improved retail demand in many countries. Factors continuing unfavorable were the great debt burdens, governmental and private, millions still unemployed, low purchasing power, an international trade throttled by what observers term nationalistic restrictions and the frozen condition of private capital said to be due to lack of national and international confidence.

DANGER IN TICKS

"Disease Spread by Tick Bites" was the subject of an address at Baltimore yesterday by Dr. C. H. Halliday, epidemiologist of the State Department of Health. "Do not forego the pleasure and enjoyment of outdoor life," Dr. Halliday said, "but remember the danger of ticks and avoid them and their bites. Care should be exercised to avoid bringing ticks into the home on clothing or on dogs. Ticks so brought in may attach to a person." Dr. Halliday pointed out, however, that "there is little danger of infection, unless a tick has been attached for several hours." (Baltimore Sun.)

GARDENS FOR RELIEF

"No garden, no relief" is a slogan that has begun to spread through the relief agencies distributing Federal funds to unemployed. A statement yesterday by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, said he expected the garden program to result in notable contributions to relief food needs this summer and next winter. Wherever possible families are being urged to plant gardens. (Press.)

Section 2

Australian
Dairy
Industry

An editorial in The Dairy Record (St. Paul, Minn.) for June 28 says: "Australian dairy interests felt that they should be getting a larger share of the English and Scottish markets, so here is what they did to go about getting it. They displayed large posters on 230 selected sites while 50 buses and 300 vans carried advertising posters. Newspapers with a total daily circulation of 80,000,000 carried advertisements ranging from a half to a full page. Seventy-four thousand letters were addressed to wholesalers and retailers calling attention to the campaign and offering to provide butter display materials; requests were received from more than 4,000 retailers within a few days. Representatives called on 200 retail and wholesale establishments. Twenty thousand letters were sent to hotels, houses, schools, etc., telling of the excellence of Australian butter. Exhibition shops were opened in several large cities where Australian products were displayed and from which were circulated pamphlets telling where they could be bought. Motion picture shows depicted the story of butter from cow to consumer, and each of those who attended was given a recipe book which called for a liberal use of butter. Numerous other means of stressing the quality of Australian butter were utilized.... Australian butter is selling in London at something under 14¢ and to get it there it must travel not far from 12,000 miles. Australia exports not much more than a third as much butter as Minnesota alone sells on a domestic market, yet Australian butter producers felt that they were getting off cheap when so much advertising cost them only about a half a cent a pound for all the butter exported. Does anyone have any trouble imagining what the response would be if American creameries were asked to contribute a half cent a pound to advertise butter selling right here on our own market and at a price more than 7¢ a pound higher? If the National Dairy Council could get one-fifth of what Australian butter producers are paying, it would have to go on a 24 hour shift every day to put the money to work."

Eradicating
T.B.

Dr. J. Arthur Myers, professor of preventive medicine, University of Minnesota, says in Hygeia (July): "Cattle are so valuable that when diseases transmissible to man, such as Malta fever and tuberculosis, attack them, man does not seek to exterminate the species but is willing to go to the limit of his mental capacities to eradicate the diseases. This spirit has been manifested in the last decade and a half in the most effective tuberculosis control demonstration the world has ever seen....The attack made on tuberculosis among animals has been sound from its beginning. It was based on the fundamental principles of ultimate eradication. One group argued for pasteurization of milk and thorough cooking of meats as a means of protecting the human family against the bovine type of tubercle bacilli. There are definite discrepancies in such a procedure. In the first place, it does not stop the spread of tuberculosis among animals. The losses to owners and producers would continue to increase. Another objection is that pasteurization ordinances cannot be passed

in all cities....Let us contrast the program of tuberculosis control among animals in England with that of Canada and the United States. In England 'the method in the past of dealing with tuberculosis in cattle has involved under the Tuberculosis Orders of 1913 and of 1925 the detection and slaughter of all animals suffering from severe tuberculosis or tuberculosis of the udder.' This amounted to the slaughter of extensively diseased and dangerous animals with no attention being paid to the disease at the planting time, the seedling stage or any other stage until it had reached its maturity. The result is that today it is estimated on the basis of the tuberculin reaction that 40 percent of the cows in England have foci of tuberculosis in their bodies. As far as man is concerned in England, it is estimated that about 6 percent of all deaths from tuberculosis is caused by the bovine type of bacillus; that about 2,000 deaths, mostly in children, occur annually from this cause; that at least 4,000 fresh cases of bovine infection develop each year and that an immense amount of suffering and invalidism and often permanent deformity is caused by this bacillus. These estimates are from a recent report of a special committee of the People's League of Great Britain. In 1915, the time at which England began her program, an entirely different program was outlined in North America....It was decided not to wait until the animals were suffering from severe tuberculosis or had demonstrable disease of the udder, as was done in England but instead to look on every positive tuberculin reactor as a present or a potential reservoir of tubercle bacilli, and therefore a dangerous animal from the standpoint of its animal associates and the human beings who consumed its food products. Such animals were slaughtered, with the result that today, where this plan has been in effect, less than .5 percent of the animals react positively to the tuberculin test, whereas formerly 40 percent were positive reactors, and in some counties tuberculosis in any form has been completely eradicated...."

Low-Cost Diets

The College of Home Economics at Cornell has been working upon a series of enriched foods which will aid those planning low-cost diets. The purpose of these foods is to bring about desirable nutritional changes through unconscious practice in using foods with widened nutritional value, which are low in cost. Milkorno, the first of the series, is a mixture of yellow corn meal, reinforced by dried skim milk powder and seasoned with salt. The name "Milkorno" is being copyrighted by Cornell University. This has been done to protect the product as it will give the college the right to license manufacturers and thus to inspect the food from time to time to be sure it is up to standard. Milkweato is a companion food of Milkorno and the second of the enriched foods originated and tested by the New York State College of Home Economics for use in low-cost meals. (The Forecast, July.)

Planning on Mississippi River Flood Control

Engineering News-Record for June 22 says: "New knowledge and planning are being applied to flood control on the Mississippi River. A review of this development is given in this issue, and subsequent articles will explain its essential elements in greater detail. Operations on the river have been visited, records and reports have been searched, and the engineers in charge have been widely consulted to

arrive at the facts. The information secured provides the first extended account of activities that modify all the theories and practices that have prevailed for years as Mississippi flood-control policy. Under the new plans the great levee system of the river remains the accepted main bulwark against overflow, but it no longer ranks as the sole protection. Similarly bank revetment has been supplemented by channel regulation through an elaborate system of spur dikes; the purpose is to eliminate channel maintenance by dredging, which has been established policy for a generation. Exceeding all other changes, the tortuous course of the river, held inviolate for a hundred years from changes by man, is being straightened by artificially cutting off outstanding loops. Each of these changes flouts a respected river tradition. Together they combine to inaugurate a new era in the history of Mississippi River engineering...."

Lumber
Review

Mississippi Valley Lumberman for June 23 says: "Lumber manufacturers all over the country are about to enter the third quarter of the year with larger unfilled order files than they have had in more than three years. These orders represent a greater proportion of the stock on hand than orders have at any period for about the same time. Business volume from week to week is also greater than they have enjoyed for many months, and for the first time in three years the market trend is consistently upward. While the quarterly reports of the Lumber Survey Committee of the United States Timber Conservation Board have regularly stressed the necessity for reducing surplus stocks, these reports have not taken into account the actual condition of these stocks with respect to their adaptability of application to the normal demand, nor has the fact been reckoned with that much of the visible surplus has greatly deteriorated, and that some of it is practically worthless, and should be written off the stock sheets. Though the aggregate supply of lumber at the mills, in actual footage, may still be larger than is wise with relation to the current consumption, reports are coming every day of mills being oversold, and many of the largest manufacturers have been obliged to temporarily withdraw from the market, either because their stocks are so badly broken as to make it impossible to fill current orders, or because their order files are so full that delivery cannot be promised for weeks to come."

Cotton
Production
Appeal

Commerce and Finance for June 28 says: "Cotton history is in the making this week. Approximately two million producers of the South will have opportunity to decide whether a program shall be attempted to reduce the production of this year's cotton crop. President Roosevelt himself has appealed to every cotton producer to face the facts and cooperate in the plan made public by the Secretary of Agriculture last week.... Reports from all sections of the South indicate that the plan has met with widespread approval. Messrs. Harriss & Vose have received telegrams from State Commissioners of Agriculture in most of the cotton-producing States, which would indicate that there are excellent prospects that the acreage reduction program will

be successful. Messrs. Fenner, Beane & Ungerlieders, whose private wire system reaches many points throughout the cotton-growing region, have received a great many messages on the subject, the majority of which state that the proposal is meeting with favorable reception throughout the South."

PLANT
DISEASE
CONTROL

Dr. William A. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, writing on "Research in the Bureau of Plant Industry" in The Scientific Monthly for July, says: "Several times during the last few years the question has been asked, 'Why not discontinue work upon the control of plant diseases and allow the ravages of these diseases to at least partially solve the problem of overproduction?' The losses from plant diseases unfortunately fall unequally upon the producing public. An epidemic will affect only certain irregular areas, causing heavy damage to individuals farming there, the curtailment in production perhaps temporarily benefiting other regions. From the standpoint of the Nation such irregularity of production is objectionable, because it not only injures or bankrupts certain groups of people but it increases the average cost of production for the entire country; it is not a cure for overproduction. Plant disease epidemics at best can give only temporary benefit in reducing the total crop and generally result in national injury due to lowered efficiency of production, lowered quality of product, and eventual increased acreage of crops affected. For with abandonment of disease control activities overproduction may occur, and, unfortunately, may become more unpredictable than at present. Better adjustment of production to demand obviously must rest upon a steady basis of production, but it is in problems of quality more than in more general problems of total yield that the importance of stabilized production from year to year is realized as a fundamental economic advantage for both producer and consumer. The importance of the utilization of better varieties of crop plants is one of the factors in reducing the costs of crop production and at the same time gaining in quality of the crop produced. Obviously the most dependable and therefore the most predictable results in both yield and quality can be secured by the simultaneous application of improved cultural and disease control practices and the utilization of improved crop varieties...."

LATTIMER
ON BRITISH
TRADE
AGREEMENTS

In Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa) for June, W. E. Lattimer says of the trade agreements between Britain and Denmark and Argentina: "These trade agreements indicate the modern trend in international trade in farm products. Some of these recent developments may be briefly summarized. 1. Definite recognition of the need for a remunerative price for the home producer of farm products. 2. The possibility of and necessity for mutually beneficial trading arrangements between nations. One way trading is made more difficult, the quid pro quo more generally required and the exaction of two quids pro quo more limited. 3. Present or potential possibility of a surplus of farm products is recognized and definite limits set to the use of

the British market for the disposal of world exports of these products. 4. The necessity for collecting debts by accepting goods is not only recognized but facilitated. 5. The possibility of securing food products on order is approached."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 21 points to 10.31¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.58¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 10.25¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 10.28¢.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. L, No. 4

Section 1

July 6, 1933.

CONFERENCE SUSPENDS

Great powers of the Old and New World agreed early today to suspend the world economic conference until a more propitious time. Thus this assemblage, called together in an effort to improve economic conditions throughout the world, admitted itself defeated by a violent collision of the monetary policies of the gold countries led by France, and of the nongold countries, headed by the United States. The final decision came in a midnight meeting of the gold bloc nations; where it was decided the American stand only emphasized the differences which, temporarily at least, were irreconcilable. While Americans expressed a firm conviction in the declaration addressed to the secretary general of the League of Nations that the way was still open for the conference to continue with its labors, they informally expressed willingness to acquiesce to a recess. This was tentatively set for two months' duration. (A.P.)

PAY CUT EXTENDED

President Roosevelt issued an executive order yesterday continuing the 15 percent cut in pay of Federal employees. The slash was first made effective until June 30. The President was authorized to continue it if justified by living costs. The pay cut was ordered to stay in effect until the first of the year. The order said that the living-cost index for the first six months of this year was 130.2, as compared with 171 for the base period, the six months ended June 30, 1928. (Press.)

WHEAT PROGRAM

Negotiations for a wheat-production-restriction program to permit a depletion of the huge North American surplus and to aid in an increase of price shifted yesterday from the big four producing nations to discussion with European producing and consuming states. Appointment of a committee to carry on such work was made after the four principal wheat-producing countries had agreed "in principle on a policy of temporary adjustment of production and trade to world demand." American delegates were frankly skeptical of securing from the European states the measure of cooperation insisted upon by Bruce as a proviso for participation in a restriction scheme of any sort. (A. P.)

BREAD PRICES

The administration yesterday moved to prevent bread profiteering, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announcing that complaints of this practice had been turned over to the Justice Department for investigation and possible prosecution. George N. Peek warned there was no justification for some of the bread-price increases that already have been reported, joining with Wallace in the assertion that the antitrust laws still "remain in full effect" and that concerted action to boost prices to consumers might constitute a Federal offense of the gravest character. (Press.)

Section 2

Rogers
on Gold

A strong indorsement of President Roosevelt's refusal to agree to currency stabilization at this time was voiced Tuesday by James Harvey Rogers, professor of economics at Yale. He contended in an interview, the Associated Press reports, that it would be futile to fix exchange rates before the countries decide on what they will do with domestic prices. Rogers, an authority on inflation and international currency questions, was among the many consulted by the administration early in the preconference negotiations with foreign powers. Although he would not discuss it for publication, he and other economists who have been following the international currency muddle were slow to believe that the London Conference would break down. The prevailing idea, however, was that the European battle for the gold standard was not likely to be successful. Some students of the situation were counting definitely on the British dominions to prevent Great Britain from siding with the gold bloc nations, and maintained that gold standards could not be kept without her assistance. Even though a recess should ensue, they believe it possible for the nations to get together finally in a program of price raising, off the gold standard. Professor Rogers said he believed the conference could yield a vital benefit to the United States if the nations were to agree on a program of raising prices to a fixed limit. So far, he pointed out, this country has not set a definite mark to which it intends to raise prices, and "Once inflation takes hold, as it probably will do very soon in this country, powerful and interested groups are sure to bring much pressure to continue and increase it. An international agreement now to raise prices by 30 percent, for example, but by no more, would certainly prove a powerful motive for arresting an unhealthy rise." Without such a check, he said, "We are faced with many dangers which most of the European countries in the postwar years were unable to combat."

British
Wheat
Policy

Wheat Studies (July), issued by Stanford University, is devoted to "Britain's New Wheat Policy in Perspective." A summary section says: "Drastic declines in world wheat prices, financial crises following prolonged economic recession, and the dominance of Conservatives in the new National Government led in 1932 to significant departures in British wheat policy. Since the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, cheap food for the nation had been a cardinal doctrine; the slogan had been, 'No tax on bread'; and protective duties and subsidies for domestic wheat growers had been avoided. Now low duties on wheat and flour from non-Empire countries have been imposed; and under the wheat act a levy is collected on flour for British consumption, in order to insure British wheat growers a standard return for the millable wheat that they sell. In effect, though not in form, flour is taxed and wheat growers

are subsidized. As they stand, the new measures are both ingenious and moderate. They are directed primarily toward farm relief, not self-sufficiency even within the British Empire.

At current levels of wheat prices, substantial aid to British wheat growers is given at small cost to consumers. Wheat growing had greatly declined; it is being stimulated, but with certain checks upon the extent of the stimulus. For the most part, milling operations and the international grain trade are not seriously affected. The influence of the present measures on the world wheat situation will not be large, though in the direction of retarding solution of the world problem of surplus wheat. The new wheat policy is, however, the 'spearhead' of a reoriented policy toward British agriculture, in which animal husbandry strongly predominates. The new program calls for far-reaching experiments in commodity control and agricultural planning, the outcome of which cannot safely be predicted."

New Commodity Exchange

The Wall Street Journal for July 4 says, editorially: "New York has just made a notable addition to its commercial institutions in the formation of the new Commodity Exchange, where markets of public record are maintained in raw silk, crude rubber, hides, copper, tin and silver. It is not unlikely that other commodities will in time be added to those traded in under this one roof and open to members of this one exchange. The new institution comes into being through consolidation of four exchanges which in the lean year of 1932 handled transactions aggregating no less than \$167,000,000 in value. Considering the price level and the degree of activity in raw materials that prevailed last year, that volume of business may be expected to look comparatively small in the near future. The expanded exchange has begun its career at what must almost certainly prove a propitious moment in the post-war history of commodity markets. Price levels have undergone three years of most drastic revision and have lately registered the general upward turn, which producers everywhere have been anxiously awaiting as the harbinger of reviving demand and a return to normal marketing conditions. It is not necessary to indulge in prophecy to believe that the new Commodity Exchange has opened its doors under conditions peculiarly favorable to a rapid development of its scope and usefulness."

Indians in C.C.C.

The Indian is taking full advantage of the new deal afforded through forestry work, it was announced Tuesday by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The entire roster of 14,400 Indians will be at work by the end of the next week. The total number of Indians to be benefited is about 25,000, because of a staggered scheme worked out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Under this plan many Indians work in the forests on alternate weeks, spending the rest of the time on their own farms. Work is being done in all the 53 reservations. Catch dams to provide water for grazing on thousands of acres; roads, fire trails and fire-lookout telephone lines will be built by the Indians. Wind and rain erosion problems are being attacked. (Press.)

Commodity Index The rise in most commodity markets, which continued until the closing days of June, is reflected in a further sizable gain in Bradstreet's Monthly Commodity Index, which stood at \$8.3373 for July 1, as compared with \$8.0214 on June 1. This represents a gain of 3.9 percent over the month and contrasts with the sharp rise of 14.8 percent from May 1 to June 1. Four successive monthly increases have now been registered by this index, making the total gain since the low of March 1, 31.2 percent. The latest figure is the highest since September 1, 1931. (Wall St. Journal, July 4.)

Appeal Land Plan Germany applied July 4 to The Hague Arbitration Court for a temporary injunction against Poland to prevent enforcement of alleged discriminatory land reform measures against German landowners from that country. The question has been the subject of fruitless negotiations between the two governments and also in the council of the League of Nations. At Berlin it was explained that the injunction was desired to prevent Germany being faced with an accomplished fact. (Press.)

Wool Auction At the opening of the fourth wool auction in London, July 4, 11,102 bales were offered, of which 4,537 were South American. Of the total offered, 10,629 bales were sold. The opening buying came principally from the home trade and the Continent, and occasionally there was some demand from Americans. (A.P., July 5.)

Reforestation An editorial in Scientific American for July says: "Former industrial workers, storekeepers, barbers, clerks, electricians, miners--these and unemployed men from many other walks of life are the direct beneficiaries of the new Federal reforestation program. A quarter of a million men will be paid for their reforestation work, will be assured their subsistence for the next few months, and will get the healthy, outdoor work that will help to make them physically fit and restore their mental equilibrium weakened by past privation and despair. No less direct will be the benefit to the entire American people. The wisdom of reforestation is beyond question. Authorities agree on the principle involved; hence there can be no argument. Scientific American has for years urged reforestation and has repeatedly pointed out the error of the extravagant American policy of slashing our forests. Besides the crop value of our forests--which runs into hundreds of millions annually and which only wise forethought can perpetuate--there are flood-prevention and erosion retardation to consider. Floods cause millions of dollars damage to crops and property each year, and erosion carries off billions of tons of fertile top-soil so that lands become less suited to agricultural purposes and often, indeed, quite barren. Forests help to control floods and to minimize losses from erosion. We cannot, therefore, too strongly commend this reforestation program. In a way it is definitely linked with the future prosperity of the

country. Our hope is that it will act as an object lesson to private owners so that, once the Federal Government completes its present work, both reforestation and afforestation will continue to be carried on on such wide scale that we need not fear further depletion of our forests."

Hay Drying Successful Farming for July says: "Artificial drying of hay does not affect the availability of the nutrients as compared with ordinary curing. In making these tests on hay, the Wisconsin Experiment Station used three lots of second-growth alfalfa hay. Lot 1 was cut and dried immediately with the artificial drier. Lot 2 was cut and raked into a windrow and dried artificially just before noon the next morning. Lot 3 was cut and dried in the usual manner. No difference could be found in the digestibility, nor in the total amount of nutrients available when fed to dairy cows."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Farm Products July 5.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves, and vealers; steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.00 to \$7.00; cows, good \$3.00 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.75; vealers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6.00; feeder and stocker steers: (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.00 to \$4.55; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.60; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.60; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.00 to \$3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.25 to \$7.75.

wheat,*

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring/ Minneapolis \$1.00-7/8 to \$1.02-7/8; No 1 northern spring,* Minneapolis \$1.00-7/8 to \$1.01-7/8; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City 96¢ to 99¢; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City 95½¢ to 98¢; St. Louis \$1.02½; No. 1 soft red winter, St. Louis \$1.01¼ to \$1.01½; No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City 98¢ to 99½¢; Chicago \$1.00; St. Louis 99¢ to \$1.00½; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 89¢ to 92¢; No. 1 durum, Duluth 93¼ to 95¾; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis 79½ to 80½¢; No. 2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 52½ to 53¢; Kansas City 56¢ to 59¢; Chicago, 54½ to 56¼¢; St. Louis, 56½¢; No. 2 white, Kansas City 56¢ to 60½¢; St. Louis 59¢ to 63¢; No. 2 yellow, Minneapolis, 54½¢ to 56¢; Kansas City 56¢ to 59½¢; Chicago 55¢ to 59¢; St. Louis 57½¢ to 58½¢; No. 3 yellow Minneapolis 51½¢ to 53½¢; Kansas City 55¢ to 58½¢; Chicago 5½¢ to 58¼¢; St. Louis 57¢ to 58¢; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis 44-5/8¢ to 45-1/8¢; Kansas City 48½¢ to 49½¢ (Nom.); Chicago 46¢ to 46½¢; St. Louis 47½¢; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 43-7/8¢ to 44-3/8¢; Kansas City 46½¢ to 47½¢;

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

(Nom.); Chicago $45\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $46\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $46\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $46\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Special No. 2 Barley, Minneapolis 65ϕ to 67ϕ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.93 to \$1.96; Special No. 2 barley, Chicago 68ϕ to 72ϕ .

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 22 points to 10.09ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.88ϕ . July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 10.08ϕ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 10.03ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 25 cents; 90 score, 24 cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, $15\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $15\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, $15\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $15\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 20ϕ ; Standards, 17ϕ ; Firsts, 15 to $15\frac{1}{4}\phi$.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. L, No. 5

Section 1

July 7, 1933.

CONTINUE AT LONDON

The World Monetary and Economic Conference, given up as lost by prominent delegates even as late as yesterday morning, was saved from complete collapse by President Roosevelt, acting through his Secretary of State, and with the assistance of the Canadian Prime Minister. A decision to continue the conference, but with monetary and tariff matters excluded, was reached by the steering committee in the second of two meetings. Acting on last-minute instructions from the President and disregarding the vote of his own delegation favoring a recess, Secretary of State Hull made a quiet and earnest, but dramatic, plea to the committee for the life of the conference. He was vigorously and promptly supported by R. B. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister. (A.P.)

MORTGAGE RELIEF

Tribute to the way in which President Roosevelt is dealing with the farm mortgage situation was paid today by A. Wellington Taylor, dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration of New York University, says a Charlottesville, Va., report to the New York Times. Declaring that "one of the most difficult problems of deflation has been the readjustment of farm indebtedness to the prevailing low level of agricultural prices and farm income," Dr. Taylor in a round-table discussion at the Virginia University's Institute of Public Affairs praised the prompt action taken by the President to aid, "with little burden to the taxpayers," a "very large and socially important group in the community." "Regardless of whether we like or dislike certain aspects of President Roosevelt's comprehensive and energetic program for ending the depression," Dr. Taylor said, "I do not believe that there can be any difference of opinion as to the wisdom of his efforts to solve the farm mortgage problem....."

WHEAT CONFERENCE

Negotiations were opened yesterday, says an Associated Press report from London, by the four-power wheat conference looking toward cooperation of Danubian wheat-producing countries in efforts to absorb the world carryover of the cereal by reduction of production and exports. Preliminary discussions, it was reported, indicated the Danubian countries looked on the plan with favor. Should these nations come within the working of the scheme it was believed the objections of Australia to the plan would be overcome....

FEWER FAILURES

Business failures during the last week of June declined to 345, the lowest total for a full week since October 1929, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The figure compares with 373 in the preceding week and 661 in the corresponding week a year ago. (Press.)

Section 2

Wheat
Tax

National and American Miller for July says: "While most major industries in America are striving to comprehend the application of the Industrial Recovery Act to their businesses, millers are faced with a dual problem. Not only must they align their efforts with those of Hugh S. Johnson, appointed by President Roosevelt as a virtual business dictator for all U.S. industries--but they must also serve as a main pivot in the working out of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Naturally, the most immediate concern is collection of the wheat processing tax, scheduled to go into effect the early part of July. For the time being, then, the Agricultural Adjustment Act which authorizes this tax is of greater importance to millers than the more far-reaching Industrial Recovery Act. Under the latter law, a legal and enforceable code of business practices will be drawn up by members of various milling associations, approved by the Government and put into operation for elimination of unwarranted price cutting, unduly low wages, and other evils named as 'unfair practices' in the code. The Government, however, has told millers to take their time so far as this code goes, in order to secure full and immediate cooperation on the processing tax. The Government is initiating the processing tax at the rate of 30 cents per bushel. Assuming a total, national, taxable grind of at least 500,000,000 bushels, this will produce a revenue of \$150,000,000. That will be the prorated reward to wheat growers who reduce their acreage 'voluntarily'...."

Forest
Conservation

The New Republic for July 5 says: "The familiar excuses of the timber owners are no longer acceptable. The country at last has an administration with the will and the power to wipe out the whole scandalous and unintelligent regime of 'timber mining.' The question then is not, 'Shall we do it?' but, 'How can we do it with fairness to the forest industries and to the public?' The method to follow is a bold and a decisive attack on the problem as a whole, with a categorical demand that forest destruction cease and at the same time an intelligent, sympathetic governmental program of aid to industries that are at least as badly harassed as agriculture. This apparently is precisely the procedure that the President has in mind. Considering that the forests involved in the President's program cover more than 300 million acres--almost ten times the total area of the splendidly managed forests of Germany--that they represent in timber alone a capital investment of \$5,000 million, that if properly managed they will give year-long work to 2 million wage earners, and that under the present system this entire resource is being relentlessly wiped out of existence, it can be conservatively said that the situation now confronting the President and the forest industries constitutes the greatest opportunity for forest statesmanship in the history of the world."

Science
and
Sugar

An editorial in Facts About Sugar (July) says: "A spectre that almost invariably puts in an appearance when the future of sugar is up for consideration is the prospect of increased efficiency on the plantations. The activity and success of the plant breeders in producing higher yielding varieties, and the continuing advance of knowledge in plant nutrition, are making it easier to produce more and more sugar on less land at smaller expense. Unfortunately the scientists have not yet been able to intensify similarly the absorptive capacity of the world's sugar markets, and so the question arises of the use of scientific research that merely facilitates overproduction.

There is no real wisdom, however, in putting restraint on science. The sugar industry has nothing to lose, and much to gain, even though scientific research should make it possible to treble present production without clearing a single foot of new ground or opening a single new furrow. If it is necessary to square production with consumption by restricting output it will, on all counts, be preferable to restrict tonnage rather than acreage. Let tonnage be fixed, if necessary, and let the scientists continue, or even accelerate, their endeavors in the direction of producing the most sugar on the smallest area at the least cost. Whatever the quantity of sugar the world's markets are willing to take, it is important that this sugar be produced as economically as possible. Whether prices are high or low, it is still the scientist's business to effect every possible saving in labor and expense, and the industry's advantage to let him do it...."

Cooling
Methods
Studied

Ontario Farmer for July says editorially: "Hot weather is the frequent source of sour milk, bad eggs and short tempers. Unless there are cooling agencies at hand it very often leads to poor returns, loss of markets and dissatisfied customers. For years the only agency available on the farm was ice, taken from the lakes and streams in the winter and stored for summer use. It has saved many a can of milk from spoiling. But even ice has not served to cool milk quickly enough to make it always acceptable to the most exacting needs of city markets. In their efforts to supply a product that no dealer can refuse, whole-milk shippers are looking for a quicker and easier method of bringing their milk to a temperature where bacterial growth will be held in check until it reaches its destination. Their needs are being supplied through small mechanical refrigeration plants built to suit farm conditions. Several firms are now putting on the market plants that for initial cost and upkeep compare very favorably with the cost of an ice-house and its replenishment with an annual supply of ice. The Ontario Agricultural College has been testing out this type of cooling equipment and has found that they are capable of cooling milk from around 95 degrees to 45 degrees in less than an hour....When prices for farm products

again reach levels where losses from spoilage due to high temperatures warrant additional expenditure these small farm refrigeration plants that can be placed in tanks the farmer can construct by his own labor will prove popular. The number being installed under present conditions indicate that they are filling a real need."

Woolen Mills for Southwest An editorial in Farm and Ranch for July 1 says: "Fifty years ago, according to the Dallas News, the Wool Producers Association of Texas, at their annual meeting, passed a resolution advocating the establishment of scouring mills and woolen mills in this State. Although the production of wool in Texas has increased by several hundred percent and now exceeds by millions of pounds the production of any other State, we are still talking about woolen mills which are to be. They are the only kind we can talk about, for we ship 56,000,000 pounds of wool and 16,000,000 pounds of mohair out of the State annually, dirt and all, paying the freight to eastern mills and paying freight on the goods returned to us for consumption. There may be some good reason why we do not clean and scour our wool, make a considerable portion of it into yarns, and some of it into cloth of various weaves. The fact that no effort is made to develop such an industry would lead one to believe that there were obstacles in the way, but we have never seen them listed. There are more than ten million people living in the Southwest, and so far as known, not a single woolen mill to serve them. This territory, from a marketing standpoint, could be greatly expanded. We are doing a lot of things in the Southwest that we thought, a few years ago, could not be done, and perhaps the idea that woolen goods can be manufactured to better advantage in New England than in the Southwest is just as erroneous as some other notions we have entertained in the past."

Research Costs

An editorial in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry for July says: "We find that out of every dollar spent by the Federal Government in the fiscal year 1933, 29 cents were required to service the national debt, 27 cents were spent for pensions and the care of veterans, 16 cents went for military and naval defense, 9 cents for public construction, in which are included highways, harbors, and bridges. It took 4 cents of each dollar to meet the postal deficit, and 13 cents for all the routine functions of government. This includes the salaries and expenses of the President, Congress, the courts, the Cabinet, the Department of Justice, Public Health Service, and many similar expenses. We find that 72 cents were spent for military activities. Subtract the sum of these items from the dollar and it leaves, for purposes described by the Budget Bureau as 'the promotion and regulation of commerce and industry, education, labor interests, air and land transportation, fisheries, and general science and research,' 2 cents. We are unable to

say just what portion of the 2 cents is paid for what we would describe as scientific research, but it is quite evident that it can be but a fraction of the postal deficit and less than one thirty-sixth of the amount spent on wars. We can agree that some of the work that has been done under the label of research should not be undertaken at Federal expense, but we soon reach a minimum which should be regarded as irreducible and which is such a small part of the public moneys appropriated as to make it ridiculous to raise continual objection to them, while overlooking the enormous sums spent in far less profitable enterprises. If enforced economy can teach us wise discrimination in the expenditure of public money, the lesson, while painful and costly, may have a lasting benefit. True research will not suffer when judged by returns."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Farm Products

July 6.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.00 to \$7.00; cows good \$3.00 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6.00; vealers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.85. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.15 to \$4.60; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.55 to \$4.65; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.65; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.00 to \$3.60; Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.25.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis \$1.02-7/8 to \$1.04-7/8; No. 1 northern spring,* Minneapolis \$1.02-7/8 to \$1.03-7/8; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City 96¢ to 97½¢; Chicago 99¢ to \$1.00; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City 95½¢ to 97¢; Chicago 98¼¢ to 99¢; St. Louis \$1.00½ to \$1.01; No. 1 soft red winter, St. Louis \$1.00 to \$1.00½; No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City 96½¢ to 98¼¢; St. Louis 99¢ to \$1.00; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 90¾¢ to 93¾¢; No. 1 durum, Duluth 94¼¢ to 96¾¢; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis 80¾¢ to 81¾¢; No. 2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 54½¢ to 55½¢; Kansas City 58¢ to 61½¢; Chicago 58¢ to 59½¢; St. Louis 59¢; No. 2 white Kansas City 59¢ to 62½¢; St. Louis 61¼¢ to 61½¢; No. 2 yellow, Minneapolis 56½¢ to 57½¢; Kansas City 58¢ to 61½¢; Chicago 59½¢ to 60½¢; St. Louis 60¼¢ to 60½¢; No. 3 yellow, Minneapolis 53½¢ to 55½¢; Kansas City 57¢ to 60½¢;

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago 59¢ to 60¢; St. Louis 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis 44-7/8¢ to 45-3/8¢; Kansas City 47¢ to 48¢; Chicago 46¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 44-1/8¢ to 44-5/8¢; Kansas City 45¢ to 46¢ (Nom.); Chicago 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 47¢; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 66¢ to 68¢; Chicago 68¢ to 75¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.93 $\frac{3}{4}$ to \$1.97 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 23 points to 10.32¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.69¢.

July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 26 points to 10.34¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 24 points to 10.27¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 25 cents; 90 score, 24 cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Young American, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 cents; Standards, 17 cents; Firsts, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. I, No. 6

Section 1

July 8, 1933

FARM DEBT RELIEF The recent rise in farm prices has rekindled the confidence of farmer debtors and mortgage holders throughout the Nation's agricultural belt. Reports yesterday said the returning confidence was so pronounced that applications for refinancing mortgages from the \$2,000,000,000 fund provided by Congress have fallen far below earlier expectations and even below estimates as recent as ten days ago...The rise in prices has not benefited many farmers directly so far because they have had no crops available to sell, but it has restored confidence in all agricultural sections and had the result of strengthening farm land values, the Farm Credit Administration has been informed. With a rise in the potential purchasing power of farmers, the demand for farm lands has stiffened in many sections, although transactions are far below the normal volume...(A.P.)

ELM DISEASE IN NEW JERSEY The discovery in Maplewood and South Orange of the destructive Dutch elm disease of elm trees was reported yesterday by Dr. R. P. White, specialist in diseases of ornamental plants at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N.J., says a report to the New York Times. The first outbreak reported was in Ohio three years ago, where nine neglected trees were destroyed. The extent of the known infection is six elm trees in Maplewood and two in South Orange. Experts of the Experiment Station, State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, and the State Department of Conservation and Development are uniting in efforts to eradicate the disease and prevent its spread....

TO CONSERVE TIMBER President Roosevelt's request to the lumber industry that it include in its code of fair competition "measures to prevent further destructive forest exploitation" has been accepted by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, which is just concluding its convention at Chicago, the press reports.

DOLLAR DOWN The dollar, fluctuating over a wide range in the confused foreign exchange markets, yesterday established a new low of 70 cents and closed at 71.4 cents in terms of the gold standard franc. Sterling rates against the dollar ranged from \$4.66 to \$4.75....(Baltimore Sun.)

CANADIAN GRAINS Northern grain-growing areas of the western provinces continue in first-class condition, while in central and southern areas conditions are improved, according to the weekly crop report issued at Winnipeg by the Canadian National Railways. Recent rains have been of benefit, although the report says they may not entirely counteract previous drought damage.. Local hail and grasshopper damage is noted. (Press.)

Section 2

Corn
Refining

According to the Wall Street Journal for July 7, "The corn refining industry in June ground more than 5,400,000 bushels of corn, comparing with 4,552,000 bushels in June last year, an increase of approximately 20 percent. This compared with the all-time record grind of 8,800,000 bushels in May and 7,116,601 bushels ground in April. The April grind was more than 50 percent greater than that in April last year. For the three months ended June 30 the grind of corn was roughly 21,400,000 bushels. June business reflects a tendency toward leveling out of the business of the companies. April and May grind was at the rate of 96,000,000 bushels annually, whereas the best year for the industry showed 86,000,000 bushels of corn ground, of which about 10,000,000 bushels were for export trade. Export trade is negligible under present conditions. Use of corn grits by the brewing industry added somewhat to business in the second quarter of 1933, while the textile industry took considerable amounts of starch. The improvement in the textile business in 1932 did not set in until the third quarter. Prices on refined corn products have moved upward with the rising prices for the for the grain, but there is always some lag as goods are sold on a 30-day basis."

Turkey
Bantams

Howard S. Rich, writing on "Turkey Bantams, Why Not?" in New England Poultryman for June 15, says: "Practically every known variety of Standard fowl has been Bantamized, so why not the turkey? The general rule as to size of Bantams in relation to their Standard bred relatives is 'the Bantam is one-fifth the size of the Standard variety'....Housewives of myriads of small families have many times cast wistful glances at those large, plump turkey carcasses, so tastefully displayed in our leading markets....But what under the sun could a family of three or four do with a 25-pound turkey? Here in Springfield (Mass.) it is the 4-5 and 6 pound fowl that sells most readily.

The family cleans it up in two meals, whereas a 25-pound turkey, except at Thanksgiving and Christmas, is just out, that's all. The American Standard of Perfection gives weights on turkeys for adult Bronze Toms, 36 pounds, Yearling Toms, 33 pounds, Young Toms, 25 pounds, Old Hens, 20 pounds, and Young Hens, 16 pounds....Now take the Bronze and Bantamize them; you would have adult Toms at about 7 1/4 pounds, Yearling Toms at about 5 pounds, Old Hens at about 4 pounds, and Young Hens at about 3 1/2 pounds, and you can figure the other varieties in proportion. Take a family of four and a Bantamized Bronze Turkey Yearling Tom....of about 6 3/4 pounds--and what a meal. No eating turkey hash for the next week either...."

Banking
Systems

The Magazine of Wall Street (July 8) contains an article by Robert H. Hemphill, "On the Way Out," which says in part: "The day of the banketeer, the stocketeer, and the racketeer is waning. It was a great party while it lasted, but dawn is

breaking for the average citizen--the depositor and the investor, who have been the perennial 'goats' in our erratic financial system. Behind the nation-wide insistent demand for reform which culminated in the new banking and securities laws, there was a widespread, deep-seated feeling of injury and resentment which overrode the most powerful opposition and would brook no delay. If these measures and their inevitable elaboration prove ineffective, then we will have a government owned and operated commercial banking system, and it will come quickly. To visualize the revolution which is ahead of our financial system it is necessary to glance for a moment at its essential elements as they should function in their proper relation. As an abstract proposition it consists of three distinct departments--the commercial bank, the savings bank, and the investment banking house...."

Textile
Shrinkage
Studied

A Bureau of Standards specialist, William D. Appel, writing on "The Textile-Shrinkage Problem" in Commercial Standards Monthly for June, says: "In order to know how much textiles will shrink in laundering, samples must be tested either in actual laundering or in a laboratory test which will produce the same amount of shrinkage as actual laundering. A suitable test has been developed for cotton textiles, and there should be no difficulty in developing one for other textiles when needed....Through technical studies in the mills and testing laboratories there has also been laid a background of information which is prerequisite to the solution of the shrinkage problem. The conditions of manufacture which result in a product that will shrink are known. The relative importance of the factors in laundering--the water, detergents, temperature, and mechanical action--has been studied and is a matter of record. It is coming to be general knowledge that the dimensions of thoroughly shrunk cloth are not immutable. They may be expected to fluctuate in successive launderings, depending upon the way in which the cloth is dried and the way in which it is ironed. This fact is basic to the problem. Cloth does not have permanently fixed dimensions even when thoroughly shrunk...."

"Brain
Trust" at
Work

An unnamed "Washington Observer," writing on "A Brain Trust at Work" in the July Review of Reviews and World's Work, closes the article: "These, then, are the people who make up the so-called brain trust. What they preach and practice is not new. Their ideas are as old as government itself--as ancient as Aristotle. For years prophets in the political wilderness that Washington used to be, have been urging their enactment into law. But the New Deal's contribution is the translation of these ideas, this philosophy, into legislation--all in a few months. Professorial ideas and ideals have been taken from the classroom, where we have been content to permit our children to study them at brains' length, and put to work on behalf of a people bowed down by depression...."

Potato
Breeding
to Subdue
Disease

Dr. William A. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, writing on "Research in the Bureau of Plant Industry" in Scientific Monthly for July, says: "The potato is the leading vegetable of the United States. More than a decade ago the so-called 'running out' of good varieties due to the potato diseases now referred to as mosaic, leafroll, spindle tuber and streak had become the greatest handicap to potato growing and to crop improvement for producers throughout the country. These virus diseases, carried from year to year in the tubers of the diseased plants and more widely spread in the field by aphids or plant lice, had led to the belief that potato varieties were all subject to weakening or 'running out' after a few years' growth in a region and there was therefore a constant search for new varieties of potatoes and simultaneous discarding of some of the most important productive varieties. Our researches not only showed that the 'running out' was due to an obscure group of infectious diseases but also established the practicability of commercial elimination of these virus diseases from potato seed stocks and demonstrated the value to the grower of market potatoes of insisting upon seed potatoes known to be free of these diseases. From this work has come the modern supervision by State officers of potatoes grown for seed and the development of a widespread interest in the use of certified seed potatoes for market production. It is estimated that the potato growers of the country have been saved millions of dollars annually through the use of the almost completely disease-free certified seed potatoes. Disease control and crop improvement can go hand in hand for many reasons, and among them plant breeding deserves special mention...."

Map Land
Utiliza-
tion

An article in The Geographical Journal (London) for June says in part: "In the second annual report on the (Land Utilization) Survey, it appeared that at that date there were only four counties in the whole of Great Britain in which work had not been started, that 88 percent of the country was being fully covered, and that over 90 percent of the work in hand was organized by the county directors of education....Early in this year two specimen maps were published by the Ordnance Survey showing, in color, the cartographical results of the survey. The maps are on the scale of 1 inch to the mile. The colors which show the utilization of the land are overprinted on the 1-inch sheets of the popular edition, so that each sheet, in the normal case, covers an area of 486 square miles. The popular edition lends itself very well to this kind of overprinting, and no change seems to have been made in the printing of the ground work of the map, except that the minor roads are not colored; over this familiar 1-inch map the special information is printed in six colors....The general effect is clear and most instructive...."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 7

Section 1

July 10, 1933

COTTON CODE President Roosevelt last night hastened his industrial recovery program into effect with approval of the cotton textile code. He hailed the putting into effect of this first of the industrial codes with a statement declaring it the "achievement of cooperation, mutual understanding and good will." Commenting on the section banning child labor, the President said: "Child labor in this industry is here abolished. After years of fruitless efforts and discussions this ancient atrocity went out in a day, because this law permits employers to do by agreement that which none of them could do separately and live in competition." (A.P.)

DUTCH ELM DISEASE Representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station united here today, says a report to the New York Times from Maplewood, N.J., to stop the destruction of elm trees by a fungus disease, known as the Dutch elm disease. They pointed out that unless the disease were checked it might spread throughout the northeastern section of the United States. The plan of battle was laid down here today by R. K. Beattie of the Federal Department and Dr. R. P. White, New Jersey plant pathologist. It will be carried out by Dr. O. N. Liming of the Federal Department, assisted by employees of both the national and the State governments.... "From a forestation standpoint, the inroads of the elm disease in this territory are very serious," Mr. Beattie said. He explained that the disease was common in Europe, but that it did not reach the United States until 1930 when some trees in Cleveland and Cincinnati were found to be infected. It was not until 1931 that the disease was eradicated in Ohio.

FARM CREDITS During June, the first full month of its operation, the Farm Credit Administration authorized loans totaling \$2,404,238 to farmers' cooperative organizations and disbursed on old and new commitments cash totaling \$2,552,851.45, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the new system, announced yesterday. But almost as much money was repaid to the Farm Credit Administration on loans taken over from the Federal Farm Board and other agencies. Repayments for the month totaled \$2,411,647.06, leaving a total of \$181,158,833.56 due to the Farm Credit Administration on June 30..... The largest loan made during June was \$1,525,-944.64 to the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association at Greenwood, Miss. This sum was advanced to permit the association to settle with its members for their 1930-31 seasonal pool cotton, which later on will be sold to the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. (Press.)

NARCOTICS TREATY The League of Nations treaty convention restricting the manufacture of narcotic drugs went into effect around the world yesterday. In New York the World Narcotic Defense Association celebrated with speeches and a radio broadcast from the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.... (New York Times.)

Section 2

Chemistry
and
Medicine

Medical Journal and Record for July 5, in an editorial on "The Isolation of the Chemists," says: Chemistry has become a highly specialized field, partially due to the individualization of the science and partially to the large demands that commerce and agriculture have made on chemistry. Chemistry is an integral part of medicine, and it seems to us that the chemists should not be allowed to meet the way they do, without having representative physicians at their gatherings. Not that the chemists need any more supervision at their national gatherings than do physicians or other so-called scientists, but the physicians might be able to gather many useful points from the chemists which would be of far-reaching importance in practical medicine. In other words, we feel that there should be a greater coordination between what the chemist is doing and what the physician might do. It is true that many of the findings of the chemists are of theoretical importance alone, and many of their findings find their greatest field of utility in the manufacturing industry and many of them are utilized in agricultural processes. We feel that it is impossible for the average physician to plan a utilization of what the average chemist discovers or makes use of. Nevertheless there are times when the findings of the chemists might be utilized more immediately if a closer relationship existed between chemist and physician. Our plea is for a closer coordination between chemistry and medicine."

World Rayon
Production

Under the title "U.S. Plants Produce Quarter of World's Rayon" the Textile Bulletin (July 6) says: "Compilation of the world's rayon production figures has been undertaken for the first time by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation and the record is included in the current issue of the Textile Organon, published by the company. The compilation shows that world production aggregated 515,390,000 pounds for 1932, compared with 454,765,000 pounds in 1929, and with 76,765,000 pounds in 1922. The compilation reveals several interesting facts. First, that the world production of rayon has increased each year with the exception of the 1929-30 comparison. Second, the United States has produced from 25 to 30 percent of the world total in the last decade. Third, the rapid ascendancy of Japan as a rayon producer. There is little doubt but that in 1933 Japan will be the second largest producer of rayon. The fourth point of interest is the closeness with which the British, German, Italian, and French rayon production has approximated each other in the last decade."

Plan Tropical
Summer
School

.. An expedition under the direction of Dr. Austin R. Middleton, biologist of the University of Louisville, and Dr. H. E. Enders, dean of the School of Science of Purdue University, has sailed from New Orleans to spend two months at the Lantilla Experiment Station, not far from Tela, Honduras. The

expedition will report on the feasibility of establishing a summer school offering college credit for study of tropical subjects in the Central American jungles. Members of the party will make collections of biological specimens for the two universities, and a study will be made of reptiles and amphibians, as well as of parasites, fungi, and medicinal plants." (Science, July 7.)

New Hulling Machine for Sisal The South African Sugar Journal for May 31 says: "For years past the sugar industry has been seeking for a crop to grow on poorer soils where cane is unprofitable, and Natal has also been in need of a new industry which will enable a satisfactory return to be obtained from a lot of the poorer soils of the country.... The one offering the greatest potentialities is fibre (sisal) which has already been satisfactorily proved as a companion crop to cane in Mauritius and some other sugar-growing countries.... The development of the project has always hinged upon the problem of handling the leaves in the field.... Up to now no satisfactory portable machine capable of doing the work economically has been available, but for the last 2-1/2 years experiments have been carried out by two Durban men, Messrs. G. Holloway and R. Carter, which seem at last to have met with considerable success. They gave a demonstration of their new machine in Durban on May 27.... The principle of the machine is a central drum fitted with beaters, on the principle of a lawn mower, and being driven at 450 revolutions per minute it quickly extracts all the extraneous matter from the leaf and leaves the fibre in a fit condition for the market. The drum is actually 2 feet 2 inches in diameter, and has a speed of approximately 3,000 feet per minute. The machine itself is only 6 by 2 feet and there are four openings--two set wide for taking the butts and two set closer for treating the leaf proper. As the leaf never leaves the hand of the feeder it wastes no time in traveling, thereby increasing the output of the machine. It is estimated that four native boys can easily feed the machine and produce an output of from 750 to 1,000 pounds of dry fibre per day...."

New York Forest Fires Unless heavy rains reduce the fire hazard, the State may close the Adirondack and Catskill preserves to visitors. Lithgow Osborne, Conservation Commissioner, issued Saturday to all who visit the woods a special warning to use extreme caution.... He was loath to have the forests closed to the public, but said that "the first importance is the protection of our woodlands from destruction by fire." (New York Times, July 8.)

Process- ing Tax for Wheat "Why a Processing Tax?" an article in the Wall Street Journal for July 7, says: "There has been some criticism of the action of the Secretary of Agriculture in decreeing a tax of 30 cents a bushel on all wheat processed on and after July 9. Apparently it is necessary and advisable. The Agricultural Adjustment Act contemplates a balancing of production and consumption of wheat and certain other farm products, and one step toward that end is a decrease in the production until surpluses at home and abroad are

reduced to a reasonable size. Nature has greatly reduced the domestic wheat crop this season and prices at Chicago have gone beyond the dollar mark, and this has been cited as reason why no action should be taken toward reducing the production. Such an argument does not meet the issue. The aim of the law is not a temporary but a permanent cure of the farm problem caused by low prices. If that is to be attained there should be a reduction in the amount produced both at home and abroad. At least that is the declared intent of the law. Efforts to reduce acreage should be begun without loss of time. If this is not done farmers will seed an increased acreage for the crop of 1934, and we will then face the same situation of oversupply that in the past has been a severe drag on the market. Furthermore an international wheat conference is under way in which reduction of acreage in the principal surplus-producing countries is being sought. If, as now seems possible, an agreement for acreage reduction is made, the United States must be prepared to keep its contract with the other countries and reduce acreage at least to the amount agreed upon. There will be heavy expenses in putting the reduction plan into operation. Aside from the cost of administering the law there will be the much heavier expense of compensations and benefits to the farmers. It is probable that the administration will attempt to obtain the reduction by leasing the land, or, what is the same thing, agreeing to pay farmers a certain sum per acre for all they agree to take out of production. This makes necessary a large amount of money on hand early this autumn. But where is it to come from? Certainly not from the Treasury, inasmuch as the law requires that the plan be self-supporting. The processing tax is the one source from which the administration can derive the necessary revenue, and to have it when needed to put the plan into effect it must be assured now. The necessity of the case leaves no grounds for criticising the Secretary's course."

Department
of
Agriculture

Section 5

Weeds are being "domesticated" in an experiment in Southern Maryland to discover how they may be used to improve tobacco crops. Before the experiment was undertaken a wide mixture of weeds grew on the tobacco lands between crop years, but the Department of Agriculture has planted individual plots of the more common weeds, such as ragweed, stickweed, partridge peas, and lambs' quarter. After the weed crop is harvested the Government experimenters will plant a crop to tobacco and study its quality to learn if it has been influenced in any way by the weeds grown there previously. Weeds apparently thrive on opposition. The scientists found that, although the weeds grew readily under natural conditions, they did not grow so readily when they were planted. There was difficulty in making some of the planted weeds grow at all. Tobacco farmers for many years have known something of the effect of weeds on a tobacco crop the following year, but in times of good prices they had been

unwilling to let the land lie idle in weeds. Now, with tobacco almost too plentiful, farmers who let part of their land grow to weeds one year may obtain better tobacco the next season. (Baltimore Sun reprint from Lynchburg (Va.) News.)

Section 4 Market Quotations

Farm Products

July 7.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.00 to \$7.00; cows good \$3.00 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6.00; vealers good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.75; feeder and stocker steers; (500-1051 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.60; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.55 to \$4.65; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.65; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.00 to \$3.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.65.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis \$1.01-7/8 to \$1.03-7/8; No. 1 northern spring,* Minneapolis \$1.01-7/8 to \$1.02-7/8; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City 95¢ to 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chicago 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 soft red winter, St. Louis \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 99¢; St. Louis 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to \$1.01; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 72¢; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 90-7/8¢ to 93-7/8¢; No. 1 durum, Duluth 94-3/8¢ to 96-7/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 53¢ to 54¢; Kansas City 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 60¢; No. 2 white, Kansas City 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 61¢; St. Louis 62¢ to 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow, Minneapolis 55¢ to 56¢; Kansas City 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 60¢ to 62¢; St. Louis 59 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢ to 61¢; No. 3 yellow, Minneapolis 52¢ to 54¢; Kansas City 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 60¢; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis 43-7/8¢ to 44-3/8¢; Kansas City 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Chicago 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 46¢; St. Louis 47¢; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 43-1/8¢ to 43-5/8¢; Kansas City 45¢; Chicago 44¢ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 67¢ to 69¢; Chicago 72¢ to 76¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.92 to \$1.96.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 22 points to 10.10¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.73¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 10.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 10.05¢.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 26 cents; 91 score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 score, $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Young Americas, $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18 to $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 15 to $15\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. L, No. 8

Section 1

July 11, 1933

**WHEAT
CONFERENCE** A London cable from John MacCormac to the New York Times yesterday said: "While the economic conference as a whole was wrangling over the question of whether it should continue and, if so, on what basis, definite progress was being made or recorded on two important subjects, wheat and silver. The Big Four Committee of overseas wheat-producing countries, the United States, Australia, Canada, and Argentina, had another session with the Danubian States and obtained from them their agreement not to sow their submarginal lands. This means that, even if wheat prices soar, the Danubian countries will not enlarge their cultivated area by adding fields not profitable in the present circumstances. Thus they will stabilize their production. On silver, Senator Pittman, as chairman of the subcommittee on the subject, will report to the Monetary Commission Thursday that a tentative agreement has been reached between the producing countries and those which have silver currencies...."

**BREAD
PRICES** Bread-price profiteering will be prosecuted with vigor by the Department of Justice, Attorney General Cummings said yesterday. Several complaints alleging exorbitant prices have been received by the Department, the most serious being from North Dakota. Governor Langer of that State wired Mr. Cummings that the increase in bread prices was out of proportion to the gains in other commodities. He asked the Department to cooperate. Mr. Cummings at once ordered a special agent to make an investigation. If the facts justify legal prosecution, action will be taken under the antitrust laws. (Press.)

**MORTGAGE
REFINANCING** Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announced yesterday that Illinois had been chosen as the second State in which the Federal land bank system would undertake the refinancing of mortgages held by closed and restricted banks. At the same time Mr. Morgenthau disclosed that the administration planned to set up complete organizations in one State in each of the 12 land bank districts, and to set up a model organization in one district within a month. By January 1, he said, it was expected that all 12 districts would be organized. Morgenthau said he had applied to the Reconstruction Corporation for a special loan of \$25,000,000 for the refinancing program in Illinois. Governor Horner of Illinois approved the refinancing plan in a telephone conversation with Mr. Morgenthau. (Washington Post.)

**TREASURY
BILLS** Applications totaling \$220,281,000 for tenders of \$75,000,000 of 91-day Treasury bills offered on July 6 were announced yesterday by Acting Secretary Acheson. The average price of the \$75,453,000 accepted, Mr. Acheson said, was 99.909 and the average rate about 0.36 percent per annum on a bank discount basis. (Press.)

Section 2

Railroad
Traffic
Record

A Daily Pantagraph editorial in the July 4 issue says: "It would be an interesting search to pursue, trying to find how long ago it was that any of the railroads of the country established a new record for volume of traffic, freight or passenger. Reports of railroads for all the recent past were constantly showing declines, the end of which could not be predicted. All the more remarkable, therefore, is the announcement that any railroad has just made a new 'all time' record for large volume of passenger traffic. Such is the claim of the New York Central in its handling of passengers over its line running into Chicago. It was announced that over the week-end, the New York-Chicago lines had handled 7,573 passengers, most of them bound for the World's Fair. This was the third successive Sunday in which the previous week's record was beaten. One of the trains from Boston to New York was run in eight sections and carried 1,985 persons on the schedule...."

What
Farmers
Buy

The American Lumberman for July 8 says: "The average Wisconsin farmer in an average year buys 590 board feet of lumber, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets has announced after a survey covering the entire State. Farm purchases of other building materials in an average year, the survey further indicated, include: Barbed wire, 2 rolls; nails, 24 pounds; paint, 5 gallons; poultry netting, 21 lineal feet; wire screen, 8 lineal feet; shingles, 4 bundles; wood fence posts, 27; steel fence posts, 15; pipe, 6 feet. Purchases on the average also include 3 1/2 tons of ground limestone and 2 1/2 tons of coal. Of the homes that house Wisconsin's farm population (which is 29.7 percent of the total population) 25 percent were equipped with electric lights in 1931. Farm prices increased on 24 products during May, and on only one product, potatoes, was there a slight drop. Milk prices made the greatest seasonal gain in 20 years, presaging restored buying power."

Vitamin D
in Eggs

Summarizing a report on storage of antirachitic factors in the egg as revealed in feeding tests including codliver oil and viosterol, Grace M. DeVancy and Hazel E. Munsell, of the Bureau of Home Economics, and Harry W. Titus, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, say in Poultry Science (July): "1. The relative efficiency of different quantities of codliver oil and viosterol in the diet of the hen for vitamin D storage in egg yolk has been studied over a period from November through July. 2. At the usual level at which codliver oil is fed, its vitamin D is more efficiently stored in the egg yolk than is the vitamin D of an equivalent amount of viosterol. 3. The vitamin content of egg yolk was significantly greater when 2 percent of codliver oil was included in the diet than when 1 percent was fed. At a 4 and 6 percent level, however, no greater storage was effected. 4. Within the limits studied, the antirachitic value of egg yolk varied

almost as the potency of viosterol in the hen's diet. 5. Fifteen minutes irradiation of the hen with a carbon arc lamp apparently had the same effect on vitamin D storage as 1 percent of codliver oil in the diet."

Cotton in
Road
Construc-
tion

The Florida Times-Union for July 7 says editorially: "Mention has been made occasionally in the past year or two of experiments in road construction where cotton fabric has been employed. The tests seem to have been serious but not extensive, and it is perhaps only to be expected to find that foreign governments have observed the trial of cotton cloth as a road binder, and are going into experiments with the material on their own account. The New Orleans Times-Picayune a few days ago remarked that several foreign lands, Holland conspicuously, 'have taken a tip from our American experimentation with the use of cotton fabric membrane for the construction of secondary roads.' The Times-Picayune goes on to say that it recalls an attempt in North Carolina. 'This use of cloth woven from our Southern staple has been taken up in other States, and our experiment in Louisiana has come in for much comment. A recent report, however, for the first time we believe, describes foreign lands' adoption of the process, although the fabric, it would appear, is not being used elsewhere in exactly the same manner as in the United States.' It is said that the Cotton Fabric Institute is advised that three experimental strips employing a cotton fabric membrane are presently being constructed in the Netherlands. In one of these cases the fabric, with asphalt treatment, will be applied directly to the surface of a gravel road. Another strip test is expected to involve the application of an asphalt-impregnated fabric to a road which previously has received several treatments of a bituminous surfacing. And in the third case, the membrane will be applied over a worn brick road. As the Dutch engineers are not satisfied with the tests made in this country, and are trying out the matter their own ways, and to secure better results, it is no harm for us to look on, and should the Hollanders find a better way of using cotton cloth in road building, we can well adopt it, and profit by their experience...."

Farm
Bankrupt-
cies

Commenting editorially on farm bankruptcies, the Weekly Kansas City Star (July 5) says: "So much attention has been centered on the distressed farmer that one making a casual review of agriculture might assume that all farmers are on the verge of bankruptcy. It is refreshing to read an official report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture that fewer than 5,000 farmers resorted to bankruptcy last year. This was only 7.7 percent of all bankruptcies reported, although farmers represent one-third of the entire population. Less than one in a thousand farmers took advantage of the bankruptcy laws. There are many times that number of distress, yet apparently they have decided to carry their load of debt until such time as they can meet their obliga-

tions. A similarly false conclusion pertains to farm mortgages. Many farms are mortgaged for all they are worth or more. These are most conspicuous in the discussion of remedial legislation. Probably 10 percent of all farms are so heavily mortgaged that no one would care to assume ownership without a reduction in the principal. On the other hand, nearly 50 percent are entirely free from mortgaged indebtedness and their owners are not in distress."

Business
Comment

In commenting on the business situation, The Economist for July 7 says, in part: "....In the event of failure of the London parley, business interests here are prepared to see the European gold countries slide off the gold standard. Consequences of this possibility are that at first there will be a degree of dismay in our domestic markets, followed by the realization that the gold countries will fall right into line with our own policy of raising prices, and thus expand business activity. In other words, the whole world will go in for moderate inflation, and our domestic program will be helped rather than hindered. Ultimate devalorization of important gold currencies is indicated, with the dollar perhaps landing at around 65 or 70 cents in terms of gold...."

World's
Largest
Tree

Science News Letter (July 8) says: "The oldest living member of the plant or animal kingdom, and therefore the oldest living thing in the world, as far as is known, is a cypress tree in the Indian village of Santa Maria del Tule, a few miles east of the City of Oaxaca in Mexico. This is the opinion of Dr. Herman Von Schrenk, consulting timber engineer of St. Louis, Mo., who, during a recent visit to Oaxaca, made a second study of the giant tree. The first was made just 30 years ago by Dr. Schrenk. Dr. Schrenk believes the age of the Tule tree not less than 4,000 years, and bases his estimate on a boring he has just taken, with the permission of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture, out of another giant cypress in the railroad yards at Oaxaca City. The ring count of the boring showed the second tree about a thousand years old, and by comparing its size with that of the Tule tree, Dr. Schrenk was convinced that the latter was at least 4,000 years old. The boring showed the Mexican cypress, or ahuehuete, as the Indians call it, to be of extremely slow growth. The Tule tree is 140 feet high, and 24 men can span it with their arms, its circumference being about 117 feet at 40 inches off the ground. But the true circumference is hard to measure because of the great unevenness of the trunk, which is far from being a true cylinder. This unevenness has caused many persons to believe that the tree is really three trunks grown together instead of one. But most botanists who have viewed it, admitting that this cypress can thus fuse its trunks and even branches, say that the Tule tree is really a single trunk, and that such unevenness is a characteristic of the species...."

Textile
Code

Under its department "The Week," the New Republic for July 12 says: "The textile code...will accomplish...a number of reforms for which years of struggle through old political channels were inadequate. Child labor is abolished in the industry, both by explicit agreement and by the establishment of a minimum wage making it unprofitable....Where before there was a struggle to maintain 48-hour laws for women in the more progressive States, we now have a 40-hour maximum for everybody in the whole industry. The minimum wages of \$13 weekly in the North and \$12 in the South, though higher than those originally proposed, are still low; nevertheless we scarcely had enforceable minima of any character under the old industrial regime, even in the better States. Not the least achievement in the code is the amendment setting up a permanent planning and legislative agency for the industry, under the Federal administrator, which will have power to alter the hours of operation already adopted, to require uniform accounting and statistical information, to regulate the expansion of plant and equipment, to give engineering service, to relate the credit needs of the industry to the policy of those who supply credit, and to do other things which will introduce order into what was formerly chaos. The cotton-textile industry, which has been one of the plague spots of our economy, now has an opportunity to become a leader in sensible management."

Section 3

Market Quotations

Farm
Products

July 10.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.40; cows, good \$3.25 to \$4.50; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.00 to \$6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.75; feeder and stocker steers; (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.15 to \$4.60; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.60; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.60; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.00 to \$3.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis \$1.04-7/8 to \$1.06-7/8; No. 1 northern spring,* Minneapolis \$1.04-7/8 to \$1.05-7/8; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City 96 to 97½ cents; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City 95½ to 97 cents; Chicago \$1.00; St. Louis \$1.01 to \$1.01½; No. 2 soft red winter Kansas City 96¾ to 99 cents; St. Louis \$1.01½ to \$1.03; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 75 to 76 cents; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 94 to 97 cents; No. 1 durum, Duluth 97½ cents to \$1.00; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis 88-1/8 to 88-5/8 cents; No. 2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 54½ to 55½ cents; Kansas City 55 to 58 cents; Chicago 59 to 59½ cents; St. Louis 59 to 59½ cents; (Nom.); No. 2

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

white, Kansas City 57 to 59 cents; St. Louis 61 to 62 cents; No. 2 yellow Minneapolis $56\frac{1}{2}$ to $57\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Kansas City 55 to 58 cents; Chicago $59\frac{1}{4}$ to 61 cents; St. Louis $59\frac{3}{4}$ to 61 cents; No. 3 yellow Minneapolis $53\frac{1}{2}$ to $55\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Kansas City 54 to 57 cents; Chicago $58\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 cents; St. Louis $59\frac{3}{4}$ cents; No. 2 white oats Minneapolis $45\frac{1}{8}$ to $45\frac{3}{8}$ cents; Kansas City $44\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Chicago $44\frac{1}{2}$ to $45\frac{3}{4}$ cents; St. Louis 45 to 46 cents; No. 3 white Minneapolis $44\frac{5}{8}$ to $44\frac{7}{8}$ cents; Kansas City 44 to $44\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Chicago $43\frac{3}{4}$ to 45 cents; St. Louis $44\frac{3}{4}$ to 45 cents; Special No. 2 barley Minneapolis 69 to 70 cents; Chicago 72 to 77 cents; No. 1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.95 to \$1.98; No. 1 soft red winter, St. Louis $\$1.02\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$1.03\frac{1}{2}$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 49 points to 10.58 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.53 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 50 points to 10.60 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 53 points to 10.53 cents.

Wholesale prices of frosh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 26 cents; 91 score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 score, $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Young Americas $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $15\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by Bur. Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 9

Section 1

July 12, 1933

UPHOLD MILK CONTROL New York State's milk control law is sound, the Court of Appeals ruled in effect yesterday in affirming the conviction of Leo Nebbia, a Rochester grocer, the New York Times reports from Albany. He was accused of violating minimum milk price orders, issued by the Milk Control Board under the law, by giving away a loaf of bread with two quarts of milk sold. Chief Judge Cuthbert W. Pound, who wrote the prevailing opinion, declared that the policy of non-interference with individual freedom must at times give way to the policy of compulsion for the general welfare. Only under "special circumstances" could the power to regulate private business be invoked, said Judge Pound. "It may be invoked when the Legislature is dealing with a paramount industry upon which the prosperity of the entire State in a large measure depends," he continued. "The appellant (the State Board) not unfairly summarized this law by saying that it first declares that milk has been selling too cheaply in the State of New York and has thus created a temporary emergency; this emergency is remedied by making the sale of milk at a low price a crime; the question of what is a low price is determined by the majority vote of three officials. As an aid to enforcing the rate regulations, the milk industry in the State of New York is made a business affecting the public health and interest until March 31, 1934."

BARTER ERA ENDS The barter system which kept hundreds of midwestern farm families in groceries last winter has gone by the board with the advent of 50-cent corn, says an Associated Press dispatch from Lincoln, Nebr. Piles of bartered yellow ears still loom big as houses in the business sections of many Nebraska towns, but they are not increasing. Farmers are selling their grain now instead of trading it to the store proprietors. And the proprietor himself is carting to market some of the corn he took in at 9 and 10 cents a bushel. Plenty of it he keeps, however, just in case the price rise continues....The manager of a Lincoln farmers' store reported purchases had increased steadily the last three months. "They're stocking up on the necessities now," he said, "but other lines will start moving this fall. If things go on this way it will be the biggest business season we've ever had."

IOWA BANK RELIEF The program for liquidating farm mortgages held by closed and restricted banks was extended to Iowa yesterday by the Farm Credit Administration, which at the same time announced a lower schedule of interest rates on loans by Federal land banks. The administration stated it would operate through the Omaha Land Bank in carrying out a plan for refinancing up to \$35,715,000 in first mortgages on farms, held by 738 Iowa banks which are either closed or operating under some form of restriction. (Washington Post.)

COTTON MILL HOURS The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, one of the country's largest textile mills, will inaugurate a schedule in its cotton division next Monday whereby two 8-hour shifts will work five days a week, it was announced at the mills yesterday. The two shifts will work from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 3 to 11 p.m. (Press.)

Section 2

Population
Not
Stationary

A Daily Pantagraph (July 5) editorial says: "The first general estimate of the population of the United States issued since the last official count in 1930 has been given out by the Census Bureau at Washington. It shows that there are 2,917,954 more people in the country now than were counted in June 1930. The country's total population as now revealed is more than a new high mark of 125,683,000....Statisticians and economists have been for some time pointing to the time when the population of this Nation would become practically stationary. With the shutting down of the bars on immigration, and the natural decline in the birth rate with the growing age of the country, it was figured that along by about the year 1940 the population would reach the one hundred fifty million mark and there be 'stabilized.' It is apparent that the increase is still nearly a million a year, and that stagnation in the population is yet far in the future."

Plant Sprays
and Foods

Writing editorially on "Poisonous Insecticides and Plant Sprays" the Journal of the American Medical Association (July 8) says: "For every crop that is planted, nature provides several outlets....The first claimant is the human being who plants the crop, takes care of it and rightly expects to garner the fruits of his labor. The second claimant is a group of insects and fungi which also live on crops and which may at any time take advantage of the absence or deficiencies of the human planter in order to maintain its own life....Previous to 1860, sprays of nicotine, tobacco dust, and hellebore were chiefly used in combating the insects that live on plants. In that year paris green was introduced to control the Colorado potato beetle, and since that time a considerable number of arsenic-containing mixtures and compounds have been added to the farmer's armamentarium. Lead is used in many different forms. The possibility of hazards from arsenic, lead, and similar types of substances has stimulated a search for less poisonous spray material.... Dr. W. B. White, of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, indicates that Federal jurisdiction cannot reach poisonous food within the borders of the individual States and that the responsibility of shipping wholesome food rests wholly on the shipper and the receiver. The Food and Drug Administration may seize food shipped ⁱⁿ interstate commerce if it contains spray residues of arsenic, lead, or fluorine in such amounts as to be found beyond a reasonable doubt dangerous to human health....Throughout the world, various commissions have considered the minimum amount of lead and arsenic remaining on fruits that have been sprayed, and in April 1933 the Food and Drug Administration announced that 0.014 grain per pound, or 2 parts of lead (Pb) per million would be permitted, and that the arsenic would remain at 0.01 grain per pound, or 1.4 parts per million as As₂O₃. These figures agree with those set up by a British royal commis-

sion dealing with a similar problem. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has constantly recommended acid washing methods; it has had difficulty in getting the compliance of farmers and fruit growers, who insist that there is no danger whatever from these metallic poisons as used on fruits and demand records of cases of poisoning or death attributable to the metallic residues. They rely, of course, on the fact that the poisoning is not acute but apt to be chronic, because no large amounts of poison are likely to be taken at one time by the consumer of the fruit. Moreover, growers do not appreciate the danger of cumulative chronic poisoning...."

Plants and
Carbon
Dioxide

Science (Supplement) for July 7 says: "Plants could use more of the light the sun sheds on them if they had more carbon dioxide to work on. They are in the position of factories with plenty of power available but not enough of raw material. Mr. Hoover and his colleagues in Washington have been shining light of various colors and known levels of energy on wheat plants, giving them various concentrations of carbon dioxide in the air supply, and measuring the rates at which they use it up. They found that wheat plants use red and yellow light with about equal efficiency, violet light with much less---only about 30 percent of the red. They found also that plants would use as much carbon dioxide as they could get, making it over into food and plant tissues. Professor Ernest Shaw Reynolds, of the Missouri Botanic Garden, says... 'Plants are not "just plants".... and the results you get from a given experiment on a wheat plant can not necessarily be assumed to be true for a bean.' Nor can it be assumed that because a plant responds in a certain way to light or other stimuli while it is young, it will respond in the same way when it is older."

Steel
Orders

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased 176,856 tons in June to a total of 2,106,671 tons, the corporation announced in New York recently. The gain was the largest since the termination of the long-continued down trend in April. May tonnage rose 65,241 tons. The rise carried the backlog above the 2,000,000-ton level for the first time since June 1932. (Press.)

4-H Idea
for All

In a letter to the editor of the New York Times (July 5), entitled "China Adopts 4-H Idea," G. E. Dixon of Fairmont, W.Va., says in part: "So China has adopted the 4-H Club idea! Reading of the enthusiasm with which the 150 boys and girls from the country districts acted upon Harry S. Martin's suggestion, I could not but hope for a most successful transplanting of one of our most successful institutions for the development of the youth in our rural communities. That one cannot expect to adopt a foreign project in its entirety and have it succeed as it does 'back home,' Mr. Martin has seemed to have taken into account, as evidenced by the change from the name 4-H Club---the

Chinese have no alphabet--to the 4-Progress Club. The purpose of the club, as stated in The Times, is to arouse interest in and to go forward in the field of agriculture. Do you recall that the 4-H movement is founded on the principles expressed in Luke ii, 52, in which it is stated that 'Jesus increased in wisdom and in stature and in favor with God and man'? Growth in wisdom, stature, and in favor with God and man, symbolized by the four H's--head, heart, hands and health--in our country is true progress. I would say, then, that the name 4-Progress was well chosen. What is in this whole idea but the solution of our present economic dilemma? If each one of us would form the habit of growing in wisdom and in stature and in favor with God and man, and not stop but keep right on growing, there would be no dilemma....We can remedy the state of affairs we are now passing through by looking within our natures to see where in we are lacking and then by doing everything in our power to develop that thing. Let us all seek membership in a little 4-H or 4-Purpose Club of our own."

New Jersey
Taxation

Despite steadily gaining employment and pay roll figures, New Jersey is in a critical financial position through inability of local government to collect taxes, says a Trenton dispatch to the Washington Star. The Joint Taxation Committee of the legislature declares taxes cannot be collected because the taxing system is antiquated. It advocates a change from the present system of taxing real estate to a levy that will spread the burden more evenly and which the people can pay. Real estate now bears 85 percent of the entire tax burden, a disproportionate amount that is reflected in increasingly numerous tax defaults, inability of municipalities to meet their obligations and of forced tax sales. The committee predicts that unless a major revision of the State taxing system is put into operation wholesale municipal bankruptcies will follow and local governments will be unable to provide the bare services necessary to community life....

Asthma from
Wool

H. H. Moll, physician in charge of the asthma clinic, General Infirmary, Leeds, England, says in the Lancet (London, June 24): "The preponderance of a particular allergen in any one locality or country may give rise of selective sensitivity so that cases of asthma sensitive to allergen may occur in a much higher proportion of cases where contact occurs more frequently. The West Riding of Yorkshire in this respect may well have its own asthma problem, since sensitivity to wool occurs much more often here than elsewhere....The majority of the wool-sensitive cases gave positive skin reactions to other allergens but these concurrent sensitizations played a lesser part in the production of symptoms and as a rule/wool appeared to be the most toxic allergen. In nine cases the patients gave a positive skin reaction also to cotton and no doubt this was due to the presence of cotton in materials which they

were handling. Sensitivity to wool may occur both to wool in its cruder state and to wool which has undergone considerable physical and chemical treatment as in the case of wool or woven garments. The present series of cases shows that the latter is by no means an uncommon source of sensitization, as nearly all cases of occupational asthma sensitive to wool occurred in weavers or in persons employed in the clothing trade such as tailors and seamstresses. Once the patient has become sensitized to wool it is extremely difficult to shield him completely from the offending allergen. In half the wool-sensitive cases the patient definitely improved on discontinuing work or on changing occupations. Wool, however, is ubiquitous and in many cases it was found that the patient did not materially improve or that the improvement was only temporary until the patient avoided still further contact with wool by not wearing it next to the skin, by avoiding flock bedding, and by using smooth blankets carefully wrapped up in sheets in such a way that the patient did not come into contact with them..."

Section 3 Market Quotations.

Farm Products

July 11.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.40; cows, good \$3.25 to \$4.50; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.00 to \$6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.00; feeder and stocker steers: (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.70; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.65 to \$4.75; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.10 to \$3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.25 to \$8.75.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis \$1.10 to \$1.12; No. 1 northern spring,* Minneapolis \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City 99½¢ to \$1.00½; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City 99¢ to \$1.00½; Chicago \$1.05 to \$1.05½; St. Louis \$1.05 to \$1.05½; No. 1 soft red winter, St. Louis \$1.06 to \$1.07½; No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City \$1.00 to \$1.02½; St. Louis \$1.05½ to \$1.07½; No. 1. W.Wh. Portland 79¢ to 80¢; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 97¢ to \$1.00; No. 1 durum, Duluth \$1.00½ to \$1.03; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis 96¢ to 96½¢; No. 2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 57¢ to 58¢; Kansas City 58¢ to 61¢; Chicago 63¢ to 64½¢; No. 2 white, Kansas City 59¢ to 62¢; St. Louis 64½¢; No. 2 yellow, Minneapolis 59¢ to 60¢; Kansas City 58¢ to 61¢; Chicago 63¢ to 64¢; St. Louis 62½¢ to 63¢; No. 3 yellow Minneapolis 56¢ to 58¢; Kansas City 57¢ to 60¢; Chicago 61½¢ to 63½¢; St. Louis

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

61 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis 46-1/8¢ to 46-5/8¢; Kansas City 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Chicago 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 45-5/8¢ to 45-7/8¢; Kansas City 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 45¢ to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 47¢; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 70¢ to 71¢; Chicago 70¢ to 75¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$2.01 to \$2.04.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points to 10.53 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.36 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 10.50 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 10.51 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 26 cents; 91 score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Young Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 15 cents. (Prepared by Bur. Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. L, No. 10

Section 1

July 13, 1933

FARMS FOR COAL MINERS

As Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, received proposed codes of fair competition from the electrical manufacturers and the shipbuilding industries, President Roosevelt yesterday started a study of how to make effective the "subsistence homestead" section, which empowers him to give assistance in moving jobless persons from congested industrial sections to farms where they may make a living. He is studying the section to determine its possibilities in dealing with the unemployment situation among bituminous coal miners....The President has been informed, says a Baltimore Sun report, that approximately 200,000 soft coal miners are without employment and that under the most advantageous conditions that could be set up for that industry it would be impossible to absorb above one-third of the total man-power of the industry. Consequently the problem is to get the large number of men shut out from further work in coal mines through changed economic conditions into some other field of endeavor....The subsistence homestead section of the recovery act makes available to the President a fund of \$25,000,000 "to provide for aiding the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers." He may use the fund through such agencies as he may choose "for making loans for and otherwise aiding in the purchase of subsistence homesteads."

INSURANCE BY COMPACT

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, spoke yesterday on "the philosophy of unemployment insurance" before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, reports the Washington Post. She suggested that a group of industrial States might set up an insurance authority like that of New York and New Jersey. Such a group, vested with the power to underwrite insurance in the States participating, could administer one fund with savings in overhead. The experience of New York and New Jersey with their port authority, a non-partisan group, indicates, said Miss Perkins, that such bodies can function free of politics and strictly on sound businesslines to the mutual advantage of the States...

OIL CONTROL

The Government yesterday took a decisive step toward curbing overproduction of oil through an order by President Roosevelt prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of petroleum produced or withdrawn from storage in violation of State conservation laws. The order, issued under the authority given the President in the industrial recovery act, applies also to oil shipments in foreign commerce. (A.P.)

COTTONSEED

Cottonseed crushed in the 11-month period August 1 to June 30 was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau to have totaled 4,457,746 tons compared with 5,237,752 tons for the same period a year ago, and cottonseed on hand at mills June 30 was 316,764 tons, compared with 352,113 tons a year ago. (Press.)

Section 2

Gas for
Preserving
Fruit

The Journal of the American Medical Association (July 8) says: "In 1917 the food investigation board set a team of young men to work in the Cambridge University laboratories on the use of gas in the storage of fruit. The idea was that the control of the constituents of the atmosphere in which fruit is kept might prove as effective as the control of temperature in cold storage and so provide an alternative. The results of atmospheric control have now been published. The apple was chosen as a convenient subject for experiment. It was soon found that apples keep much better in an atmosphere rich in carbon dioxide and poor in oxygen than similar fruit kept in air, but at ordinary temperatures an excess of carbon dioxide injured the fruit, causing patches known as brown heart. The next step was to find the right proportion of the two gases. This is not easy, for while apples themselves are relied on to give off the carbon dioxide required for their own preservation, the more they give off the more quickly is the oxygen in the storage chamber spent and the balance between the two gases upset. To counteract the exhaustion of the oxygen in the atmosphere, controlled ventilation with fresh air was introduced, and another important discovery was made....It was ultimately found that for an apple very susceptible to injury from low temperature (Bramley's seedling), a mixture of 10 percent of oxygen and 10 percent of carbon dioxide at 40° F. gave better results than ordinary cold storage....Though gas storage is only in its infancy, market opinion favors it over cold storage as regards color, flavor and firmness. Moreover, it enables apples to remain fresh during the ordinary process of distribution and marketing. The application of the principle to other fruits as well as to fish and meat is doubtless only a matter of time. It remains for engineers to work out the practical application of this research work."

National
Industrial
Recovery
Act

M'Cready Sykes, writing on "The Obverse Side" in Commerce and Finance for July 12, says: "We have talked with a great many men vitally interested in the resumption or improvement or even rehabilitation of their own ^{business} enterprises, and have been impressed by their marked feeling of confidence in, and indeed enthusiasm for, the new measures. The codes are being formulated and sent in to Washington now very fast. Such problems as that of being limited to two shifts and having to start again each day with machinery such as that used in silk throwing, that requires several hours of preliminary operation before it is going at full efficiency, are of course difficult. In such industries we should think the code would have to be fairly elastic. But after all, the chief innovation of NIRA in this respect is that such problems should be approached as problems affecting the

industry as a whole and solved in the light of considerations of fairness and benefit to the industry as a whole. With the regulative power primarily in the hands of the industry itself, this seems a method preferable to the utter chaos of the old system of every man for himself. It represents collective consideration and action, and of that there has been such a broadening and extension throughout most of our industries within the past generation that resort to it in such matters as hours of labor and number of shifts and working conditions generally is simply in line with the inevitable development and organization of industry and gives promise of security and improvement rather than otherwise. We are fortified in this opinion by the confident anticipation, even eagerness, with which the actual proprietors of a number of representative industries are looking forward to NIRA in actual operation."

Cellulose Discoveries Pacific Pulp and Paper Industry for June says: "Chemical science is on the verge of important discoveries in the field of wood utilization as chemical raw material and an almost unlimited field awaits it, Dr. E. C. Sherrard of Madison, Wis., said in a paper at the Fifth Pacific Science Congress meeting in Vancouver, B.C. early in June. The paper was read to the congress by Dr. W. C. Laudermilk of Berkeley, Calif. Progress within the next few years, he said, would be rapid. Dr. Sherrard, principal chemist at the United States Department of Agriculture laboratory at Madison, Wis., stated present utilization is mainly confined to production of cellulose materials. The scope for future research in the more economic employment of all three components of wood--cellulose, lignin and extraneous materials--was practically unlimited and the rewards attractive. Recent discoveries in the field were numerous. Galactan had been extracted from the western larch and when oxidized to muric acid was well adapted for use in baking powders, soft drinks, effervescent salts and other food preparations. Sugar had been produced from wood, cellulose converted into acetic acid, lactic acid and other commercially important solvents and moulded plastics developed from lignin. Among numerous problems yet to be solved in the chemistry of wood was the necessity of developing methods of converting unstable cell-wall material from pulp into useful products and for similarly employing the unrecoverable lignin comprising nearly one-fourth of the original wood. Another was development of an inexpensive method of moulding or forming waterproof containers such as milk bottles or food containers."

Dedicate
National
Park

In Morristown, N.J., on July 4, was dedicated another National Park, this one marking the site on which General Washington's army established headquarters during the Revolutionary War..... Secretary of the Interior Ickes was the principal speaker, and accepted from the official authorities the deeds to the ground

within the area of this park....In line with the dedication of the Morristown National Historical Park is the development of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, which project has been under way for some time and now appears to be approaching completion--not immediately but within a brief period of time. At present the expenditure of more than two million dollars for the construction of roads within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is proposed, this work to give employment to large numbers of men. This road building is to be financed out of the emergency allocation of \$15,000,000 for the improvement of public parks, indicating that the National Government has not lost interest in promoting and establishing playgrounds for the people, millions of whom annually visit national parks in various sections of the country...."

Bees and
Beauty

The Christian Science Monitor (July 11) says, editorially: "Virgil, Maeterlinck, and the French savant, J. G. Millet, have sung the praises of the bee and told of its manifold works, virtues, and intelligence. Few, therefore, will be greatly surprised to learn that bees surpass humans when it comes to seeing and distinguishing colors; that where the spectrum ends for men colors still unfold themselves to bees. Dr. Frank E. Lutz of the American Museum of Natural History conducted experiments several years ago proving that, while some bees cannot distinguish red, on the other hand they see color at the ultra-violet end of the spectrum unrecognized by human eyes. Since then he has discovered that a whole world of dazzling colors, quite unseen by humans, is disclosed to bees--and probably to other insects. The picture drawn by Dr. Lutz that bees 'probably move in a world of beauty we cannot see or even imagine; a world glittering with colorings invisible to us,' is a fascinating one....Discoveries like those of Dr. Lutz and others conduce to the reflection and conviction that wonders, yet invisible, lie all about us. They serve as signposts to a land, or consciousness, of loveliness created for mankind's use and enjoyment. And multitudes are seeing, if but dimly, that the perception of that divine provision grows in proportion to their discernment of its spiritual source."

World
Grain
Conference

Nature (London) for May 27 says: "Sir Daniel Hall, director of the John Innes Horticultural Institute, Merton, Surrey; Sir John Russell, director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts; and Prof. William Robb, director of research of the Scottish Society for Research in Plant Breeding, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, have been appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture to represent the British Government at the World's Grain Conference to be held at Regina, Canada, July 21-August 24. At the conference experts from all the chief grain-producing

countries of the world will examine every aspect of the grain problem. The agenda provide for a thorough examination of the present trends of the world wheat position and the question of controlling production of wheat and other cereals. Another difficult problem to be faced is changes that may be necessary in the financing of the world wheat surpluses. Wheat import standards, improvements in merchandizing and marketing and economy in transportation and storage will also be considered. In addition, various technical groups will discuss soils, seeds, fertilizers, pests, economics, harvesting, machinery and milling. A prominent position amongst the educational exhibits will be occupied by the display which is being arranged by the Rothamsted Experimental Station under the personal supervision of Sir John Russell. The exhibit will include sheaves of wheat from the 89th successive crop grown on the same field under varying conditions, and will demonstrate recent research into potato and other root crops in which Canada is now particularly interested."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Farm Products

July 12.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves, and vealers: steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4.50; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25;

vealers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker steers: (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.85; 200-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.75 to \$4.90; 350-450 lbs. good and choice \$4.60 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.25 to \$4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75 to \$8.25.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis \$1.11-3/8 to \$1.13-3/8; No. 1 northern spring,* Minneapolis \$1.11-3/8 to \$1.12-3/8; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.02 1/2; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City \$1.00 to \$1.01 1/4; Chicago \$1.06 to \$1.06 3/4; St. Louis \$1.06; No. 1 soft red winter, St. Louis \$1.09 to \$1.10 (Nom.); No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City \$1.01 1/4 to \$1.03; Chicago \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.07; St. Louis \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 1. W. Wh. Portland 81¢ to 82¢; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis \$1.00 1/4 to \$1.03 1/4; No. 1 durum, Duluth \$1.03 3/4 to \$1.06 1/4; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis 98 1/2¢ to 99¢; No. 2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 57¢ to 58¢; Kansas City 57¢ to 60¢; Chicago 62 1/2¢; No. 2 white, Kansas City 58 1/2¢ to 61¢; St. Louis 64¢; No. 2 yellow, Minneapolis 59¢ to 60¢; Kansas City 57¢ to 60¢; Chicago 62 1/4¢ to 64 1/4¢; St. Louis 62 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow, Minneapolis 56¢ to 58¢; Kansas City 56¢ to 59¢; Chicago 62 1/4¢ to 63¢; St. Louis 62¢; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis 45-5/8¢ to 46-1/8¢; Kansas City 45 1/2¢ to 46 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 46 1/4¢ to 46 1/2¢; St. Louis 47 1/2¢;

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

No. 3 white, Minneapolis 45-1/8¢ to 45-3/8¢; Kansas City 45 1/2¢; Chicago 45¢ to 45 1/4¢; St. Louis 46 3/4¢; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 69¢ to 70¢; Chicago 72¢ to 76¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$2.10 to \$2.13.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 85 points to 11.38 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.57 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 88 points to 11.38 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 83 points to 11.34 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25 cents; 91 score, 24 1/2 cents; 90 score, 23 3/4 cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 1/4 to 15 1/2 cents; Young Americas, 15 1/4 to 15 1/2 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 17 1/2 to 20 1/2 cents; Standards, 16 to 17 1/2 cents; Firsts, 14 3/4 to 15 cents. (Prepared by Bu. Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 11

Section 1

July 14, 1933

WHEAT CONFERENCE

The world wheat-restriction plan encountered more difficulties yesterday. Representatives of the Danubian grain countries had already agreed to stabilize their production, but when the actual figures of limitation were disclosed differences immediately developed, says a London wireless to the New York Times. The big four committee of overseas producing nations estimated the average Danubian wheat production at 45,000,000 bushels and wished it stabilized at this figure. The Danubians contended it should be 53,000,000 and wished the privilege of increasing the limit to 57,000,000 in case of an unusually bountiful crop.... As president of the economic conference Prime Minister MacDonald convened a meeting of representatives not only of all the wheat-producing countries but also of the European consuming nations. He made a strong appeal for results, declaring that wheat restriction was the most promising subject the success of which would mean much for the success of the conference as a whole.

DAIRY LICENSING

The Nation's milkmen were informed yesterday that under all trade marketing agreements thus far submitted for urban fluid milk and cream the Roosevelt administration had decided to employ from the start its chief enforcement weapon--requirement of all distributors and processors concerned to operate under a Federal license. Secretary Wallace announced the policy after it had been approved by President Roosevelt and Attorney General Cummings. The licensing^{provisions} will go into effect at the same time that the first agreement covering the Chicago milkshed becomes effective. The Chicago agreement, he said, would be accepted within a few days, to be followed by others soon after. (A.P.)

OFFER CODES

Impetus was given yesterday to the administration's drive to line up industry behind its economic recovery program when four additional industrial codes were submitted to the National Industrial Recovery Administration. The new codes dealt with the bituminous, oil, coats and suits and general contracting industries. The code of that giant among industries, steel, was not submitted, however, despite announcements that it would be. (Washington Post.)

STOCKS ACTIVE

In the heaviest trading in more than three years, stocks and many commodities reached the highest levels of 1933 yesterday. The gains were partly canceled, however, in a wave of profit-taking in the last half hour. On the New York Stock Exchange, the turnover was 7,449,320 shares, the largest volume for any day since May 5, 1930. Prior to yesterday, the most active session of the year was April 20, when 7,127,650 shares were sold. (Press.)

Section 2

Living
Costs

The June 1933 cost of living index number for the United States, as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is 128.3, based on 1913 as 100.0. Food only was lower than in 1913. These figures apply to families of wage earners and lower salaried workers. As a whole the cost of living declined 2.9 percent between December 1932 and June 1933; food decreased 2.0 percent, clothing 1.4 percent, rents 7.8 percent, fuel and light, 5.4 percent, and miscellaneous items 2.4 percent. Housefurnishing goods increased 0.2 percent. Comparing June 1932 and June 1933 cost of living decreased 5.5 percent, food dropped 3.4 percent, clothing 6.3 percent, rents 14.9 percent, fuel and light 5.5 percent, housefurnishing goods, 3.7 percent, and miscellaneous items 3.8 percent.

Retail/food prices in 51 cities of the United States showed an average increase of about $3 \frac{1}{3}$ percent on June 15, 1933, when compared with May 15, 1933, and an average decrease of $3 \frac{1}{3}$ percent since June 15, 1932. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 100.1 for June 15, 1932; 93.7 for May 15, 1933; and 96.7 for June 15, 1933.

Culture
in the
Country

An editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (July 10) says: "Mr. Owen D. Young tells the National Education Association in connection with rural school development that in the near future 'the country may be the land of culture: the provincials will live only in the cities.'....Among the forces that have broken through the one-time isolation of country living Mr. Young lists the motorcar, good roads, the telephone, the radio and motion pictures. All these facilitate the hoped-for redistribution of population from congested cities to rural areas. The electrical industry, by wider transmission or more scattered generating of power, raises a hope both for decentralization of industry and for electrification of farms. The rustic may command invention's labor-saving and space-annihilating devices--that is, if he has the money, and farm relief efforts are trying to help him get the money. But is it to be assumed that either an increase of leisure or of wealth is automatic assurance of a rise of culture? Hardly. Whether in city or country, the result depends on the use to which the time and means are put. Probably the reason why so many place hope in a rural culture is that to them the country signifies peacefulness and quietude. An hour of meditation on a hillside is likely to tap deeper wells of culture than an hour of fast driving in an 8-cylinder roadster. To convey to the country the hurry of the city would be the opposite of gain. Rural culture should mean improvement in intellectual avocations and the graces of living, and if it is to retain its present essence should include its meed of leisure for contemplation..."

Addition of Minerals Improves Milk A Science Service release of July 7 says: "A method of adding copper and iron salts and manganese to milk has been developed at the University of Wisconsin by Prof. E. B. Hart and associates. This new treatment makes milk more nearly a perfect food on which man or other animals could live exclusively. Despite its tremendous food value, it was found several years ago that milk could not be relied on as a sole source of nourishment. Animals fed solely on milk died of anemia. Prof. Hart and associates were among the first to discover that this was because milk was deficient in copper and iron salts, necessary for production of hemoglobin. Manganese has recently been found a necessary element of diet also. The effect of the milk which has been mineralized by Prof. Hart's new process has been tested on experimental animals and on one of the students at the university. This young man lived for two months on a diet of this mineralized milk. He did not lose weight and he never complained of hunger. Yorkshire pigs kept on an exclusive diet of this milk and codliver oil for four and one-half months averaged about the same weight at the end of the period as pigs fed the usual full diet."

Cosmetic Dermatol-ogy Dr. Herman Goodman, writing on "Cosmetic Dermatology: Steps in a New Direction" in American Medicine for June, says: "The present widespread professional interest in the field of cosmetics is the result of economic influences. Industry and government have entered this field. Economics have been equally important for changes in social features. As an industry, cosmetics has reached half a billion dollars value per year without strict governmental supervision. This is indeed surprising. The very isolation of this vast field has been even more surprising.The present Congress is considering a new bill for the regulation and supervision of the manufacture and sale of foods and drugs, including cosmetics. The new law will offer positive protection to the consumer of these necessities. It requires no apology to include cosmetics among the necessities. To some few, it may yet seem strange....The newly proposed law considers the safety of foods, drugs, and cosmetics. It proposes to protect every individual consumer in the country. The new law proposes prevention of fraud in cosmetics. It proposes positive factors of education for the manufacturer and the consumer. That factor of education must come from reliable sources. We do not hold the scales for beauticians and physicians interested in the hygiene of the skin, scalp, hair, and nails. Each must be able to fulfill the promise that his title holds for the client, the patron or the patient. Each must know what to do for those seeking help. The boundaries between the two fields is not clear cut today. Once there were no boundaries, for the barber did cupping and bleeding. The barber surgeon was a member of an honorable

profession. There are barbers who will seek patrons for the care of pimply faces, and the destruction of warts and moles by galvanic electricity. In modern times, physicians and barbers have felt resentment one against the other. The physician and the surgeon has repeatedly been called into consultation to find that an ambitious barber has diagnosed and treated the patient. The physician and surgeon has not abdicated his historical function to the barber. He has, however, kept aloof from the science, art, and practice of the beautician....The physicians as a group have been remiss in ignoring this growing allied art. In the main, the general practitioner has stood aside. The dermatologist has been too busy delving into the general medical aspects of dermatopathologic practice. But there are clues to a change. A recent meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the Academy of Medicine was well attended by physicians and dermatologists. The subject was one relating to cosmetics by a non-medical and non-legal speaker. The new national law offers action on the legal aspects of cosmetics. There must be action on the medical aspects. Scientific enlightenment will lead to cooperation. Education will lead to unquestionable merit. Ethical service in each field will be the ultimate reward of both factions."

Milk Under
the
Consti-
tution

A Wall Street Journal editorial (July 13) says: "If the highest court of any one of a dozen mid-western States had sustained the validity of a price-fixing statute enacted for the confessed purpose of benefiting a single class of producers the comment would doubtless have been heard hereabouts that such things were to be expected in the populist belt. But it was the Court of Appeals of conservative New York which, with only one member dissenting, held that a State law setting up a board with authority to control wholesale and retail prices for milk was for the time being no violation of an individual's property rights or such an abridgement of freedom of contract as is prohibited by the Federal constitution. Exceptional circumstances, which in the judgment of the legislature threaten the destruction of a vital industry, justify the State's exercise of its power to prevent that public disaster, in the opinion of the majority of the court. If property or other rights are incidentally abridged by such exercise of power, such effect is temporary; the constitutional guaranties of individual freedom 'must at times give way to the policy of compulsion for the general welfare.' Despite the court's emphasis on an emergency created by unusual conditions, the decision appears to a layman to come close to a declaration that parts of the constitution hold only in fair weather. That impression is confirmed by Judge O'Brien's dissenting opinion, which strongly intimates that the statute and the decision supporting it are based, not on the unquestioned police power of the State to protect the public health,

but on the asserted power of the State to regulate the economic position of an industry. The majority opinion itself says that the State's power to regulate a private business may be invoked 'when the legislature is dealing with a paramount industry upon which the prosperity of the entire State in large measure depends.' In that event the State may make 'the sale of milk at a low price a crime' and may decide what is a low price. How sound this decision is as an interpretation of constitutional law is for the Supreme Court of the United States to decide, if the cause goes up on appeal. In any event the decision is a forcible reminder how far from the familiar paths of governmental procedure the extraordinary economic circumstances of the time are being allowed to lead us."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Farm Products

July 13.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4.50; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.00 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker steers; (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.65; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.60 to \$4.75; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.25 to \$4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.50 to \$8.00.

Grain.--No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis \$1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 northern spring,* Minneapolis \$1.09 to \$1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City \$1.01 to \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.08 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis \$1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 soft red winter, St. Louis \$1.09 to \$1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City \$1.01 to \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago \$1.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ to \$1.07; St. Louis \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 1. W.Wh. Portland 81¢ to 82¢; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 99-1/8¢ to \$1.02-1/8; No. 1 durum, Duluth \$1.02-5/8 to \$1.05-1/8; No. 2 rye Minneapolis 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 98¢; No. 2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 56¢ to 57¢; Kansas City 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 59¢; Chicago 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 63¢; No. 2 white, Kansas City 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 64¢; No. 2 yellow, Minneapolis 58¢ to 59¢; Kansas City 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 59¢; Chicago 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 61¢ to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow Minneapolis 55¢ to 57¢; Kansas City 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 58¢; Chicago 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 61¢ to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis 45¢ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 45¢; Chicago 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white Minneapolis

*Prices basis ordinary protein

44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chicago 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Special No. 2 barley Minneapolis 68¢ to 70¢; Chicago 72¢ to 76¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 16 points to 11.22 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.35 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 11.23 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Young Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 18 to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 16 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 15 cents. (Prepared by Bu. Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. L, No. 12

Section 1

July 15, 1933

WHEAT CONFERENCE

Demands of Danubian countries for a larger wheat export quota than overseas producing countries wished to allow were advanced so persistently at a long lively joint meeting yesterday that Henry Morgenthau, Sr., of the "big four" wheat committee cabled Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for fresh instructions, the New York Times reports from London. The Canadian, Australian and Argentine representatives also decided to consult their home governments or the heads of their delegations to ascertain whether the Danubian figures would be accepted. An agreement was reached tentatively by both sides on a Danubian export quota of 45,000,000 bushels for next year, with permission to raise the maximum to 50,000,000 in case of an unusually bountiful crop. For this year's crop the Danubian nations demanded a minimum of 50,000,000 and a maximum of 57,000,000 while the overseas proposal was for a single figure of 45,000,000 bushels.

PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS

Allocation of public works funds to Federal Departments announced yesterday by Secretary Ickes include, as reported in the press, the following for the Department of Agriculture: Departmental expenditures within the District of Columbia--\$345,800, for repairing, renovizing and improving property and equipment of the departmental buildings; Agricultural Engineering Bureau--\$77,812, for improving, preserving and perfecting equipment; Bureau of Animal Industry--\$549,240, for preserving, repairing, renovizing and improving equipment; Chemistry and Soils Bureau--\$33,919, to repair, preserve and equip laboratories; Chemistry and Soils and Agricultural Engineering Bureaus--\$57,750, for reconstruction, drainage, roadways, implement sheds and similar purposes; Bureau of Dairy Industry--\$173,677, for repair work, improvements and installations; Bureau of Entomology--\$15,150, for research to prevent loss through insects and bugs; Experiment Stations--\$4,950, to be spent in Hawaii and Puerto Rico for repair and improvements for stations; Food and Drug Administration--\$70,000 for repairs, painting and reconstruction of equipment; Plant Industry Bureau--\$648,806, for repairing, renovizing and reconstruction work; Bureau of Plant Quarantine--\$63,050, for repairs and improvements, largely to protect the Mexican border from invasion by plant and animal plagues; Weather Bureau--\$20,000, for repair work on stations.

BRITISH POLICY

A copyright report from London to the Associated Press (July 14) says: "The British Dominions, it was learned from the highest quarters, while undoubtedly exerting strong pressure on the mother country to follow the example of the United States in an inflationary policy, will be unable to move the United Kingdom from her present settled policy unless there are definite indications within the mother country itself that such a move is demanded... 'We are going slow in the direction toward an increase in price values,' the Associated Press informant said. 'America is going fast in wildcat fashion. But you can't combine the two. A slow motion wildcat would be most unimpressive.'"

Section 2Cancer
Study

A 5-gram unit of radium will be lent by a Belgian organization for research in radiation and other important experiments under the governing body (English) representative of medicine and physical science. The research, on what in the future will be known as beam therapy, will be conducted at the London Radium Institute, which has placed its equipment at the disposal of the governing body. The purpose is to discover how far the present limited field of operation for the massive radium unit in the treatment of cancer can be extended by coordinated clinical and physical research. (New York Times, July 14.)

Goiter
and
Gardens

Science News Letter for July 15 says: "A Swiss physician, Dr. H. Hunziker, has had potassium iodide added to the fertilizer for the garden which supplies his family with vegetables. The object was to insure a sufficient supply of iodine to prevent the development of goiters in his children. Lack of iodine in the Swiss soil and water is responsible for a large number of goiters among the people of that country....Dr. Hunziker kept records of the circumference of the neck in the region of the thyroid gland in his own five children and in five other children who ate vegetables raised on soil which was not iodized. These records showed plainly that the iodine prevented the development of goiter. One of the girls in the control group who ate non-iodized vegetables after two and one-half years asked to be treated for a rapidly enlarging goiter. Very minute amounts of iodine are sufficient to prevent the development of this type of goiter, Dr. Karl G. Zwick of Cincinnati has pointed out. The Swiss physician, Dr. Hunziker, did not determine the amount of iodine in his vegetables which prevented the development of goiter in his children. He added in one year 17 grams of potassium iodide to 1,200 square meters of soil. This would be about an ounce to two-thirds of an acre. The next year he used slightly more of the iodide. As little as one part of sodium iodide in 100,000,000 parts of water is sufficient to prevent goiter, Drs. J. F. McClendon and J. C. Hathaway have found...."

Lumber
Production
Decreases

Lumber production in 1932 was approximately 9,500,000,000 feet as indicated by preliminary report of identical mills recently released by the U.S. Census Bureau. This compares with 36,886,032,000 feet in 1929. The reports of 508 identical large mills, representing in 1931 52.2 percent of the lumber production of the country, show production in 1932 41.4 percent below that of 1931. Production in 1931 was 16,522,643 M feet, as reported by the Census Bureau. The percentage of decrease in 1932 gives production of 9,582,000,000 feet but the Census Bureau calls attention to the fact that it is likely the present of decrease in the total production of the country was somewhat larger

than shown by the identical mills covered by this report, since probably a larger proportion of the small mills than of the large ones were idle in 1932, also it is probable that their cut declined more. (Southern Lumber Journal, July.)

Loans to Brokers : Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased \$97,000,000 during the week ended July 12 to a total of \$955,000,000, the highest since October 7, 1931. This compares with \$353,000,000 on July 5 and \$345,000,000 on July 13, 1932. Demand loans constituted \$723,000,000 of the total, compared with \$643,000,000 in the preceding week. Time loans were \$232,000,000 against \$215,000,000. Loans on securities direct to non-broker customers of reporting New York City member banks decreased \$15,000,000 during the week to a total of \$1,048,000,000. This compares with \$1,063,000,000 last week and with \$1,333,000,000 a year ago. (Wall Street Journal, July 14.)

Refrigeration in Boulder Dam : Ice and Refrigeration (July) says: "A huge refrigeration system is being utilized in the construction of Boulder Dam. As fast as concrete is poured, 2-inch iron pipe is installed through which cold water is constantly circulated. When completed there will be 150 miles of this pipe. The temperature of concrete rises about 40° F. after setting, and the Interior Department engineers say it would 'require centuries to get rid of the excess heat without artificial aid, and the process would result in dangerous open joints or cracks.' So the piping is going in, at 10 feet intervals vertically and 11 1/2 feet apart horizontally. A similar system was tried out on a smaller scale in the Owyhee dam in Oregon. By pumping 64° F. water through the pipe system the temperature was reduced from 118° to 84° F. in two weeks."

Cooperatives and the Government : An editorial in the Dairymen's League News for June 27 says: "When the question of government regulation of industry was first being discussed, there was some misapprehension that this might develop into a system that would replace cooperative marketing organizations. This idea was prevalent among some groups of dairymen and even in the minds of some League farmers, at the time of the passage of the Milk Control bill in New York State. However, as time has gone on and the real situation has become better understood, it has become apparent that instead of replacing cooperative marketing associations, the present trend of State or Federal Government interest in the milk business will probably give cooperative marketing associations greater importance than ever. The present attitude of the Federal Government is that the producer cooperative is absolutely necessary if the Government is to be permanently helpful in improving the conditions of agriculture. In other words, cooperatives are to be in a sense, part-

ners with government in this business of stabilizing markets and improving prices. Everything the Government hopes to do along this line is to be done through organization. It cannot be done through individuals."

Public
Works
Opportuni-
ties

H. P. Gillette, in the July issue of Roads and Streets, says: "Under the \$3,300,000,000 Federal appropriation for public works, any State, county or city can borrow 70 percent of the cost of an improvement, and pay only 4 percent interest, provided that the loan is amortized in less than 30 years. In addition, if it can be shown that the improvement is a 'fundamental necessity' the Federal Government will make a gift or grant of the remaining 30 percent of the cost of all labor and materials. Thus it becomes possible to finance almost the entire cost at about 2.8 percent interest per annum, plus the amortization rate. Never before could public works be financed at such a low rate. What projects will be classed as 'fundamental necessities' and therefore eligible to receive a Federal gift equal to 30 percent of their cost has not been fully decided. Secretary Ickes has announced that water works and sewers have been thus classed by the board and that he personally would include school buildings. He said that stadiums and auditoriums might not be regarded as 'fundamental necessities'....A part of the \$400,000,000 appropriated for roads is to be spent on the Federal roads through cities, but since the amount thus spent for city street improvement is very small compared with the real needs, efforts should be made at once to make needed street improvement with Federal money, 70 percent being borrowed and 30 percent being Uncle Sam's gift...."

Farm
Loans

Albert S. Goss, who was made Land Bank Commissioner July 1 in the Farm Credit Administration to succeed Paul Bestor, in commenting on the farm mortgage act of 1933, said: "Congress determined that loans by the Federal Land Banks should be based upon normal values, thus indicating the intent to preserve the system as a long-term rather than a short-term system. It is logical, therefore, that appraisals should not follow the fluctuations of the land market to extremely low or to extremely high levels. In other words, the system should be built upon stability. Nowhere in the act is there any hint that the system should make unsound loans. It is recognized that the funds for land bank loans must come from the investing public and loans must be made on a sound basis. All through the act, however, the purpose is apparent that the utmost service should be rendered in bringing credit relief. Congress provided for reduction in interest rates by the banks, funds for granting extension to worthy borrowers and, through the banks' and the commissioner's loans, for refinancing farm indebtedness at a low rate of interest and for a longer period than is now granted on most loans which will be replaced.."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. L, No. 13

Section 1

July 17, 1933

CORN-HOG MEETING

An attempt to lessen the flow of golden corn and fattened hogs from the midwestern horn of plenty is to be made at Des Moines Tuesday, the Associated Press reports. Representatives of farm groups of ten States are to assemble at Des Moines to discuss plans to bring prices of these Corn Belt commodities up to prewar levels. Their decisions are to receive attention at the national conference of producers, packers and farm administrators in Chicago. The 76 delegates are looking into the future to decide their attitude on pork processing taxes and production control of corn.

TEXTILES UNDER CODE

By executive order President Roosevelt last night authorized textile mills of all sorts to come in under the wage-raising, hour-limiting provisions of the cotton industry's code which takes effect today signifying immediate pay raises for hundreds of thousands of workers. The President postponed decision on the plan for calling on all industry to join in the national recovery movement by raising wages and limiting work hours, so as to make more jobs without waiting for action on their codes of fair competition. (A.P.)

AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT

A plan to populate the desert wilds of North Australia, her most vulnerable area, at an estimated cost of 200,000,000 pounds, is envisioned in negotiations nearly concluded between the Australian Commonwealth Government and groups of British financiers, says a Canberra cable to the New York Times (July 16). A half million square miles of territory is to be leased to two British chartered companies for a term of 100 years. It is proposed to create a low-tariff or non-tariff area exempt from land and income taxes. The promoters emphasize that this is an "empire" project, as both the Australian and British Governments realize the necessity for populating the North as speedily as possible for defensive and other purposes.

RUSSIAN PLOWING

The Soviet Government has reported 98 percent fulfillment of its spring plowing program, attributing the slight underfulfilment to failure of individual peasants. The Kolkhozes carried out their program 102 percent and the Sovkhozes 109 percent, according to the report of the United Press from Moscow, which was featured in the press under prominent headlines. Newspapers commented editorially that success of the program was due to organization and timely preparations, warning, however, that efforts should not be slackened but rather speeded to insure an excellent harvest.

Section 2

20-Ton
Yield of
Sugar

Dr. O. W. Willcox, in an article in Facts About Sugar (June) on "Twenty Tons of Sugar per Acre," says: "....In the season of 1931-32, Barke, at the South Johnstone Station in Australia, carried out with sugar cane an experiment such as the International Institute has recommended be made with sugar beets in as many regions as possible. Sugar cane of the Badila variety was planted on a deeply plowed field, which was well fertilized and the soil kept at the optimum water content throughout the growing season. The crop was harvested at the end of 16 months and yielded 143.9 long tons of mill cane per acre (3612 metric quintals per hectare) containing 15.9 percent of sucrose, corresponding to a yield of 22.8 long tons of commercial cane sugar (94 percent) per acre, or 57.3 metric tons per hectare. The present average yield of sugar in Queensland, at the best, does not exceed 3 tons from unirrigated fields. This is a fresh demonstration of what enormous yields of cane sugar can be obtained at any place in the tropics where intelligent use is made of water and plant food. A dawning perception of this fact explains why sugar cane producers in Puerto Rico, Mexico, South Africa, Queensland, and elsewhere are making greater use of irrigation, even in these times and at considerable expense for pumping equipment...."

Dairying
in
Denmark

An editorial in The Creamery Journal for June says: "In Denmark they have been having overproduction of milk and dairy products, and low prices, too. During the early part of April the quotations on the highest quality butter had sunk to 10 cents, and the cow population showed an increase from the 1,579,000 existing in 1929. The Danes proceeded to attack the problem in a practical way as they are in the habit of doing when things go wrong. A report, confirmed by the American agricultural attache in London, shows that the Danish authorities are conducting a cow slaughtering campaign, designed to remove about four thousand per week and that by May 1 at least 50,000 would have gone the route. It is not just an indiscriminate cow removal campaign. The old and unprofitable cows are being taken first, and it is to be assumed that the attack will be continued against the next nearest unprofitable cows until the population is reduced the desired amount. The Danes know their cows and the ones they will keep will be the best. This country could eliminate a good many thousand cows, with profit to their owners and to the dairy industry. It has been repeatedly suggested but it seems to get nowhere. The Danish plan should be an example to dairymen in the United States."

Gold
Export

Interested in the efforts of American gold miners to find a way to the world's market price, President Roosevelt has asked Attorney General Cummings to study the legality of exporting gold ore under the existing gold embargo. He feels it vital to maintain the gold embargo on bullion. However, he is hopeful of finding a way by legal process to permit American gold producers to obtain the higher price which is available in the markets outside of the United States. (A. P.)

The Trade
and the
NIRA

Under the title "Start Fair Practices Now" Butchers' and Packers' Gazette (July 1) says: "The Food Industry will be among the first to feel the effects of the increase in public buying power, food being a basic necessity. It is important, therefore, that its trade practices be corrected right at the start. Retail groups need not wait until a fair code of practices has been set up for them in Washington. The principal evils are clear and if these are smoothed out within the trade itself, the smaller details, whatever they may be under the official regulations, will become effective as a matter of course. What then is the need for delay? There is nothing to prevent merchants in any city from getting together, holding their own trade practice conference and beginning to operate on a new deal basis at once, to the benefit of all. A trade practice conference may be described as a constructive, cooperative movement by voluntary action on the part of members of an industry, who seek to wipe out unfair methods of competition from an entire industry at one and the same time, thus placing all competitors on an equal competitive basis. After all, the full burden of taking advantage of the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act will be placed upon the industry itself. This is the procedure adopted by the National Recovery Board, which states that the functions of the Government primarily will be directed toward stimulating cooperation in increasing purchasing power by putting additional labor back to work while at the same time protecting the consumer against premature price rises."

Frosted
Steak

Laurence P. Geer, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and William T. Murray and Ernest Smith, of the Birdseye Laboratories, Gloucester, Mass., writing on "Bacterial Content of ^{Frosted} Hamburg Steak" in the American Journal of Public Health (July), say: "The increasing popularity of foods preserved by the quick freezing process is causing attention to be focused upon the numbers of bacteria which may be expected in such foods. How does the total count compare with the total count of food of the same kind and grade unfrozen? Will the freezing process and subsequent cold storage kill an appreciable number of the bacteria originally present?....The present investigation includes counts upon 10 samples of fresh, unfrozen hamburg steak as bought in the markets, and 10 samples of Birdseye Frosted Hamburg Steak, bought from retail stores....The quick freezing process causes a material reduction in the numbers

of bacteria and, in general, the greatest reduction comes on those samples having the highest initial count....Bacteria counts of properly frosted and stored hamburg steak may be expected to be consistently lower than those of the best grade of the fresh product for sale in high-class meat markets."

Coordina-
tion of
Transporta-
tion

An editorial in The Traffic World for July 1 says: "The Federal coordinator of transportation, so termed by the Roosevelt transportation act, under which Mr. Eastman is acting as 'coordinator,' is not a coordinator of transportation at all; he is merely a coordinator of railroads or railroad transportation; no form of transport other than rail is considered in any way in the act and the coordinator has no power or authority over anything but railroads. It would seem that in these days when there is so much talk about 'coordination of transportation' the framers of the bill might at least have been able to apply the right terms. Perhaps the title of the coordinator is of little importance so long as we keep in mind that the law under which he is acting is in no sense a move toward real coordination of transportation; it is merely a temporary scheme of enabling or compelling the railroads themselves to act together in reducing expenses and bringing about efficiency."

Tobacco
Shipped
by Truck

A note in Tobacco for July 13 says: "Truck shipments are more than common, these days, for the original leaf from Connecticut, for example, to Pennsylvania points. It saves all the bother of loading and reloading, which rail shipment requires. And then there's the difference in the rates. It seems to us the dear old choo-choo cars are about on their last legs, in so far as such shipments and travel are concerned."

Markets
for
Honey

Bees and Honey for July contains an editorial which says: "Sometimes the best and most immediate market for honey is overlooked. How many beekeepers have been careful to let their neighbors know that they have honey for sale? Why not have a neat sign on your house or at your front yard showing this? If you don't want to stay at home all the time so as to be there when honey consumers call, then indicate on your honey sign just the hours that some one of the family will be there. It is true that almost any honey consumers prefer to buy their honey from the producer. They have more confidence in him and his honey when they know he has bees. But don't undersell your grocer whether you are supplying him with your honey or not. We know beekeepers that always can get a better price for their honey at their home than people will pay when buying from a grocer. The only way we can account for this is the fact that that it is known that you as a producer of honey are offering your own honey the purchasers have more confidence in the purity of the honey. Yes, they will, provided they have confidence first in the producer of the honey...."

Plant The Florists Exchange and Horticultural Trade World for
Hunting July 15 says that "A syndicate of American and British horticul-
in Appa- turists has been arranged under the auspices of the New York
lachians Botanical Garden to support an expedition into the southern Appa-
 lachian Mountains for the purpose of collecting seeds and plant
 material likely to be of horticultural interest. The region,
 although fairly well known botanically, contains many desirable
 plants which have never been brought under cultivation, and a
 great many more, which although once cultivated are now unknown
 in gardens. The members of the syndicate will each receive a
 pro rata share of the material collected."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Farm July 14.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and
Products vealers: steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.50;
 cows, good \$3.50 to \$4.50; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice
 \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.00 to \$6.25; feeder
 and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$6.00;
 Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.60; 200-250 lbs.
 good and choice \$4.55 to \$4.70; 250-350 lbs. good and choice
 \$4.55 to \$4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.15
 to \$3.90; Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs good and choice (90
 lbs. down) \$6.50 to \$8.00.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis \$1.13 $\frac{3}{4}$
to \$1.15 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.03; No. .
2 hard winter,* Kansas City \$1.00 to \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago \$1.04 $\frac{1}{4}$ to
\$1.05 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City \$1.00 to \$1.02 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1
W. Wh. portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 83¢; No. 2 rye Minneapolis 98-7/8¢ to
99-3/8¢; No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City 57¢ to 59¢; Chicago 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢
to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 white, Kansas City 58¢ to 60¢; No. 2 yellow Kan-
sas City 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 59¢; Chicago 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow Kansas
City 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 58¢; Chicago 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 white oats Kansas
City 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 45¢; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 45¢;
Kansas City 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Chicago 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Special No.
2 barley, Minneapolis 68¢ to 69¢; Chicago 70¢ to 75¢; No. 1 flax-
seed, Minneapolis \$2.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$2.24 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the 10 designated
markets advanced 12 points to 11.34 cents per lb. On the corres-
ponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.53 cents. July
future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 21
points to 11.44 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange
advanced 11 points to 11.42 cents.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 score, $24\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 score, $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single daisies, $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Young Americas, $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 18 to $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 16 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 15 cents. (Prepared by Bu. Agr. Economics.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. L, No. 14 Section 1

July 18, 1933

SUE ON GRAIN FUTURES ACT A petition challenging the validity of the grain futures act was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court. Four Chicago firms would have the Secretary of Agriculture and his agents prohibited from requiring them to make reports of transactions in grain futures, including daily reports with regard to their current transactions. Asserting such transactions always have been regarded as of a confidential character, they contended there is constant danger their general market condition may become known to others through the inspection made of their records by employees of the Agriculture Department. (A.P.)

FARMERS... REPAY The Farm Credit Administration reported yesterday that farmers borrowing money from the regional agricultural credit corporations are showing "both a willingness and an ability" to pay it back. The administration now has supervision over corporations set up in 12 cities last September by the Reconstruction Corporation. About \$165,000,000 has been loaned through these and the 21 branches established at strategic points to make the credit service more accessible to farmers. Most loans have been for one year but many farmers have repaid them in advance. Some will be extended this fall. (Washington Post.)

TRADE WITH CANADA The Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa reported yesterday that Canadian agricultural products exported to the United States last month were valued at \$546,000, as compared with \$217,000 in the same month a year ago, says an Associated Press dispatch. The increase in June follows the smaller advance of 9 percent made in May. In June 1920 when the Smoot-Hawley tariff came into operation the export of agricultural products to the United States was \$3,242,000. The largest item last month was flaxseed at \$218,000, although the duty is 65 cents per bushel. Bran, shorts and middlings totaled \$118,000, the duty being 10 percent ad valorem; horses, under a duty of \$20, were valued at \$25,000; cheese, with a tariff of 7 cents per pound, \$46,000; and wool, under a tariff of 24 cents, 37 cents per pound, \$55,000. (Press.)

UNITED STATES FINANCING A \$75,000,000 offering of 91-day Treasury bills was oversubscribed yesterday more than three times. This was announced last night by Acting Secretary Hewes, who said bids for \$75,172,000 were accepted at an average rate of 0.39 percent per year on a bank discount basis. (Press.)

FREIGHT LOADINGS Reports of railroad freight car loadings issued today indicated that last week set a new high for the year. The volume was estimated at between 640,000 and 650,000 cars, about 150,000 higher than 1932. (A.P.)

Section 2

Science and
Public Works

An editorial in the New York Times for July 17 says: "The economy axe has been wielded with so much zeal, not always according to knowledge, among Government bureaus, that science has fared badly. Even in prosperous years less than 1 percent of the Federal budget was appropriated for research. Now there is a reduction of 60 percent over 1932. The army and navy, on the other hand, will continue to receive huge sums. So glaring is the discrepancy that various Cabinet members have done their best to correct a manifest error of judgment. The term 'public works' is so broad that it can be made to embrace not only such tangible structures as roads, bridges and radio stations, but also the testing of airplane engines in a laboratory that must now stand idle, or the discovery of new alloys. Reasoning thus, Secretary of Commerce Roper applied for grants out of the public works fund to continue research..." (The editorial mentions other requests.) "The first decisions on these applications have now been made. They make sad reading for science....Between public works in the strict sense of the term and laboratory research the choice should be easy. The record of such institutions as the Bureau of Standards speaks for itself. Literally tens of millions have been earned and a score of new industries have been created by research. Besides, there is the question of hundreds of highly trained chemists, physicists and engineers. Are they now to be numbered among the unemployed? They have been the most powerful of all creators of employment. A million entrusted to them returned not only tens of millions but gave us industries of which there was no previous inkling."

Stable
Money

Barron's for July 17 says editorially: "...Apparently control of production is part and parcel of the administration scheme. It must necessarily become a permanent part of our economic set-up rather than an emergency measure if we are to have a stabilized dollar. Granting, for the sake of argument, that planners of sufficient wisdom to resist the insidious creepings of boom psychology can be found, and granting that they will be successful in regulating production in well coordinated industries in the hands of a relatively few large corporations, the question arises whether a similar control can be maintained over millions of individual farmers. That such control must be maintained indefinitely is clear because the purchasing power of so substantial a part of our population cannot be ignored if the dollar is to be kept stable. Our present experiment under the Agricultural Relief Act should give us some concrete knowledge of the practicability of such mass control. Indeed, it is not too much to say that agricultural control is the nub of the whole new economics, and it may well be the stumbling block on which it will flounder. A stable dollar implies even more. It necessitates a policy of economic isolation...So long as the United States has a material export business it cannot protect itself against the maladjustments and errors of the rest of the world. If a stable dollar is to be attained, these errors by outside countries must either be eliminated by world planning, which seems only a distant possibility, or else the United States must isolate itself, sacrifice its exports, and plan its own production...."

Business The Northwest was enriched during June by around
Improvement \$20,000,000 in cash. A flood of cash for wheat at the new
in Northwest high prices went out to the people in June when approximate-
 ly 14,000,000 bushels of wheat--13,902,983, to be exact--
was bought in the Minneapolis and Duluth markets. At Duluth-Superior where
6,375,823 bushels of wheat were received a new all-time record for wheat
receipts in June was chalked up. Shipments to the Minneapolis market were
7,527,160 bushels. This meant, at prevailing prices, that something like
\$10,000,000 in cash found its way into the pockets of farmers of Minnesota,
North Dakota and Montana, chief shippers of wheat in the month, and thence
into banks, the tills of merchants, etc. (Commercial West, July 15.)

Muslin A. B. Laing writes on "Muslin in the Movies" in The
and Textile World for July. (Editor: Here is an important use
Movies for textiles which one of the country's leading industries
 had to work out for itself. Perhaps there are other indus-
tries which would use more textiles if they could be shown how to overcome
some small difficulty.) The article says in part: "Muslin has passed a
'screen test' in Hollywood. It is being featured in most of the important
pictures in current production...Muslin is now replacing plaster and other
hard-surfaced products, in the walls of 'sets' which are studio representa-
tions of palaces and prisons, interiors of mines, breweries, U-boats, or an
'exterior' of the Gobi desert...The total annual muslin demand for this one
purpose is found to approximate 2,000,000 square yards....In 1926 came 'sound'
and with it chaos. The hard-surfaced set walls reverberated to the actors'
voices, and the 'mike' recorded a rumble-like drum fire...A practical solu-
tion was sought in the use of various textiles...Some concerns reverted to
the canvas of earlier days, only to find that sound passed through it like a
sieve, and the recording was flat or faint to the point of disappearance...
Studio engineers began again experimenting with these harder materials hoping
to find a way to conquer microphone vibration...The solution was ridiculously
simple. Some nameless hero merely tried tacking a bit of ordinary building
paper behind a muslin flat, and all sound was trapped and the recording made
perfect..."

Electric Florists Exchange (July 15) says: "A profitable new
Lights field for florists in the popularization and sale of 'lighted
for House house plants' is suggested as a result of tests recently con-
Plants cluded by Lawrence C. Porter and G. F. Prideaux, of the Nela
 Park Engineering Department of the General Electric Company
at Cleveland, Ohio...Exhaustive experiments showing that when localized
lighting is applied to the plant, its night-time appearance is greatly en-
hanced and its indoor life is lengthened confirm results of tests conducted
by various universities, commercial greenhouses, the Boyce Thompson Insti-
tute for Plant Research, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and others in
connection with the stimulation of both flowering plants and vegetables by
means of artificial light. Analysis of various bulletins on the subject
indicates clearly that plants may be grown entirely under artificial light...
that plants may be stimulated and brought into bloom considerably earlier or
even entirely out of season by the use of moderate intensities of artificial
light supplementing daylight..."

Section 3 Market Quotations

July 17.--Fruits and vegetables. Potatoes: Eastern Shore F.O.B.--U.S. No. 1 cobbles, per bbl. \$4.10 to \$4.35, mostly around \$4.25. New York--supplies moderate. Demand moderate. Market slightly weaker. U.S. No. 1 cobbles, per bbl.: E.S. Va. \$4.50 to \$4.75, few \$5.00; Long Island \$4.50 to \$4.75; U.S. No. 1 cobbles 100 lbs. sacks: N.J. \$2.60 to \$2.75; Long Island \$2.65 to \$2.87½. Chicago--supplies heavy. Demand moderate. Market about steady. U.S. No. 1 cobbles: Va. bbls. \$5.10 to \$5.25; Mo. 100 lb. sacks mostly \$2.75. Onions: Chicago--supplies liberal. Demand and trading slow. Market about steady. California, 50 lb. sacks yellow, U.S. No. 1 medium size \$1.15 to \$1.25; large to very large size \$1.00 to \$1.10; white globes, U.S. No. 1, medium size \$2.00 to \$2.25; Iowa, yellows, U.S. No. 1, medium size 85 to 95¢; few \$1.00. Peaches: New York--supplies heavy. Demand moderate. Market weaker. Sixes, Hileys, U.S. No. 1; Georgia, large size \$1.75 to \$2.00, few \$2.25; medium size \$1.50 to \$1.75, few \$2.00, small size \$1.12½ to \$1.25, very small size 60 to 90¢.

Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.40 to \$4.50; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.00 to \$6.00; feeder and stocker steers: (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.80; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.75 to \$4.85; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.75; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.25 to \$4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.50 to \$8.00.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis \$1.21-1/8 to \$1.24-1/8; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City \$1.08 to \$1.13½; Chicago \$1.14½ to \$1.17; St. Louis \$1.15 to \$1.15½; No. 2 soft red winter, Chicago \$1.15 to \$1.17; St. Louis \$1.16 to \$1.18; No. 1. W.Wh. Portland 88½ to 89; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis \$1.10-5/8 to \$1.13-5/8; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis \$1.03-1/8 to \$1.06-1/8; No. 2 mixed corn Chicago 63 to 64; No. 2 yellow Kansas City 58½ to 61½; Chicago 63½ to 65½; St. Louis 63½; No. 3 yellow Chicago 63 to 64½; No. 2 white oats, Chicago 46½ to 47½; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 45½ to 46; Kansas City 42½ to 45; Chicago 44½ to 45½; St. Louis 47 to 47½; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 75 to 77; Chicago 76 to 80; No. 1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$2.35 to \$2.38.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 22 points to 11.42 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.45 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 11.50 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 11.45 cents.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 15

Section 1

July 19, 1933

URGE HOG CONTROL

The Federal Government was urged by farm organization leaders of ten Corn Belt States to take immediate steps to raise the price of hogs, the New York Times reports from Des Moines. The demand was voiced in a resolution adopted by the conference of delegates from the States where corn and hogs are main sources of revenue. The conference was called at the instance of Secretary Wallace, following State meetings to sound out the attitude of farmers and farm organizations on what the administration in Washington could do to help them. Mr. Wallace told the farmers he believed that until corn and hog production was curtailed the livestock industry could not be brought up to the "parity prices" called for in the farm act. John D. Jones, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation, said Wisconsin farmers were opposed to artificial attempts to control corn production, since cheap corn made a low-cost feed for the dairymen. The Nebraska delegation, as well as those from Ohio, opposed a processing tax on meat, favoring the adoption of a trade agreement for the industry.

WHEAT CONFERENCE

Henry Morgenthau, Sr., American wheat negotiator, announced yesterday that the "big four" wheat producing nations had reached an agreement with the Danubian countries providing for restriction of exports from the Danubian area to 54,000,000 bushels this year to 50,000,000 next, says a London cable to the Associated Press. The Czechoslovakian representative asked 24 hours to communicate with his government before saying acceptance was final, but it was indicated that a favorable response was expected.

ICKES OPENS GRAZING LANDS

Reversing the policy of his Republican predecessors, Secretary Ickes today ordered private fences removed from the public domain in the West, so that the lands may be open to everyone for grazing purposes, says a Washington report to the New York Times. The Interior Department said it would require tearing down many miles of fences which had been illegally erected by large cattle interests in Arizona and New Mexico.

BRITISH SUGAR TAX

The powerful conservative parliamentary agricultural committee passed a resolution last night asking the government to substitute for the existing subsidy on home-produced sugar an adequate duty on foreign sugar, says an Associated Press report from London.

HAUGEN DIES

Gilbert N. Haugen, 74, former Congressman from Iowa, died at his home at Northwood, Iowa, last night, the Associated Press reports. When he left office March 4, the coauthor of the McNary-Haugen bill and militant farm leader had completed 34 years continuous service in the House of Representatives, the longest record of any national Congressman.

Section 2

Agriculture Walter Duranty, in a cabled story to the New York Times in the from Moscow July 15, says in part: "The Soviet agrarian U.S.S.R. 'revolution' of the past five years is one of the most prodigious changes that ever occurred anywhere in time of peace... In 1928 there were 30,000,000 separate farms in the Soviet Union, and their average area under cultivation each year was not more than 20 acres...Of the total peasant population, approximating 100,000,000, 40,000,000 were still landless despite the Bolshevik revolution. This year 64.4 percent of the peasants are collectivized, and 85 percent of the whole cultivated area is in the hands of the collective or State farms, both of which have overfulfilled their sowing programs. The collectives sowed almost three-quarters of the total area--namely, 200,000,000 acres. Three-fifths of this area is now supplied with mechanical traction in the form of tractor stations, with their political departments, which have brought order out of chaos. The Soviet tractor 'park' has been increased by 50,000 machines since the spring of 1932, and there has been a corresponding increase in all forms of agricultural machinery from combines to harrows, plus vastly improved organization..."

Copper in An editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association for July 15 says: "Copper occurs frequently in the the Diet various foods that enter into the human diet...Of late the subject has presented great interest, since the study of various forms of anemia has led to general application of the observation by Bunge in 1889 that man and mice could be made anemic by a diet of cow's milk exclusively; and of the discovery by Hart, Steenbock, Waddell and Elvehjem that a prompt regeneration of hemoglobin could be obtained in milk-fed anemic rats by administration of small amounts of inorganic copper. Newell and McCollum of the Johns Hopkins University do not hesitate to class copper as an essential of the diet, and this conclusion is shared by many investigators who have been engaged in researches on blood regeneration...Copper appears to be a constant constituent of urine of normal persons. The amounts found ranged between minute traces and 0.4 mg. per liter and between traces and 0.7 mg. for 24 hours. In two copper 'balance' experiments in which the subjects were fed copper, the amounts were appreciably larger. Obviously, people consume quite unwittingly, day by day, far larger quantities of copper than the data presented indicate. Probably there is more actual danger at present of excessive intake than of deficiency in the human dietary...Intensive study of the problem for man is imperative."

Milk Under H. C. Grant, University of Manitoba, writing in the Journal of Public Farm Economics (July) on "Public Utility Control of Utility Milk in Winnipeg," says in part: "...An attempt has been made Control by the Government of the Province of Manitoba to control the marketing of milk in the city of Winnipeg by the device of declaring as a public utility 'any plant, premises, equipment, service, or organization for the production, handling, bottling, furnishing, delivery, keeping for sale, or the sale of milk, including products thereof in a liquid form.'...The Cooperative Marketing Board of the province has accepted

the principle that their price-fixing powers shall only be exercised when producers and distributors fail to agree and when this failure to agree endangers the milk supply. This implies that the board may in the future act in the interests of consumers if the prices agreed on, by deliberation outside the board, are considered unduly high...Under the public utility control we must have an effective way of restricting the men who wish to enter the milk distributing business, particularly the pasteurization end. Some will quarrel with that at once, but here is the reason and it is in accord with the generally accepted principles of public utility regulation. If you have in your community twice as many pasteurizing plants and twice as many delivery wagons and other facilities as are necessary to carry on the distribution of milk in the community, and all are going to be supported, the community is going to pay a higher price for its milk...Producers would like to see the board control dealers' margins. This is always a vexing question in the producer's mind: Why the difference between what he gets and what the consumer pays? The board's order was designed to pass on to the producer the increased price borne by the consumer. The result has been the establishment of distributors' spreads on the lowest level obtaining in Canada or possibly elsewhere on the continent..."

Price Fixing An editorial in the United States Tobacco Journal (July and the NIRA 15) says: "Because the Administration is desperately trying to hold prices in line until wages are advanced, there has been a great degree of misunderstanding as to the actual relation of the Industrial Recovery Act to resale prices. Confronted with the very real danger of seeing commodity prices advance out of all proportion to a slower lift in earning power, the Administration is deliberately leaning away from any emphasis on price control in order to build what it regards as a sound foundation for a healthier price policy later on. This explains its frequent and ominous warnings against what it calls 'monopolistic' price fixing... It must be remembered that in striking out against 'monopolistic' price fixing the Administration has in mind a return to practices outlawed by the antitrust statutes, whereby manufacturers, among one another, could establish prices which would be in fact monopolistic and extortionate. While the policy of the Government is fixed as firmly as ever against such 'horizontal' price agreements, what may in contrast be called 'vertical' resale price agreements between individual manufacturers and their distributors are adequately provided for in the National Industrial Recovery Act..."

Foot-and-Mouth Disease A Science Service release for July 6 says: "Cattle may get foot-and-mouth disease by inhaling the virus of the disease through their noses. Experiments suggesting that this is a possibility have just been reported to Science by Drs. Peter K. Olitsky, Herald R. Cox and Jerome T. Syverton of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The Rockefeller scientists were investigating a very similar disease of horses, vesicular stomatitis. They found that mice could be infected with this latter disease when the causative virus was dropped into the animals' nostrils, and that very minute amounts of the virus can produce disease...Scientists are wondering whether both vesicular stomatitis and the closely related foot-and-mouth disease cannot be spread by the same route in the field."

Section 3 Market Quotations

July 18.--Fruit and veg: Potatoes: Kaw Valley, Kans. F.O.B. 100 lb. sacks cobbler U.S. No. and partly graded \$2.50 to \$2.60; Orrick, Mo. F.O.B. 100 lb. sacks cobbler U.S. No. 1 and partly graded \$2.40 to \$2.60, mostly around \$2.50; Pocomoke City, Md. F.O.B. stave barrels cobbler U.S. No. 1 \$4.25 to \$4.35, mostly \$4.25; N.Y.--supplies moderate; demand moderate; market slightly stronger. U.S. No. 1 cobbler per bbl. E.S. Va. \$4.50 to \$5.00; Long Is. \$4.50 to \$5.00; mostly \$4.75-\$5.00; 100 lb. sacks, N.J. \$2.60 to \$2.85, few \$3.00. Chi.--supplies heavy; demand and trading slow; market weak. U.S. No. 1 cobbler per bbl. Va. \$4.75 to \$5.00; 100 lb. sacks, Mo. \$2.60 to \$2.70. Onions: Chi.--supplies liberal; yellows demand slow; market dull; whites demand moderate; market steady. Calif., 50 lb. sacks yellows, U.S. No. 1 medium size \$1.10 to \$1.25; large size \$1.00 to \$1.10; whites U.S. No. 1 \$2.10 to \$2.25; Iowa, yellows, globe small to medium size U.S. Com. 80 to 90, few higher. Peaches: N.Y.--supplies heavy; demand moderate; market about steady. Sixes, Elbertas, U.S. No. 1 Ga. large size \$1.50 to \$1.75, few \$2.00 to \$2.25; medium size \$1.25 to \$1.62½, small size \$1.00 to \$1.25, few \$1.37½.

Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.60; cows, good \$3.25 to \$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs. good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.00 to \$6.00; feeder and stocker steers: 500-1050 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$6.00; Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.90; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.80 to \$4.90; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.65 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice 90 lbs. down \$6.75 to \$8.35.

Grain: No. 1 dark no. spr. wheat,* Minneap. \$1.19-1/8 to \$1.21-1/8; No. 2 hd. wr.,* K.C. \$1.06½ to \$1.08; Chi., \$1.12 to \$1.15; St. L. \$1.12½; No. 2 s.r. wr., Chi. \$1.11½ to \$1.14¾; St. L. \$1.15½ to \$1.17; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 88; No. 2 am. dur,* Minneap. \$1.09-1/8 to \$1.12-1/8; No. 2 rye, Minneap. \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2 mix. corn, Chi. 62¾ to 64; No. 2 yellow, K.C. 56½ to 59½; Chi., 63 to 64¾; St. L. 61½ to 62½; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62½ to 63¾; No. 2 white oats, Chi. 45 to 45¾; No. 3 white, Minneap. 43½ to 44; K.C. 42½ to 44; Chi. 43 to 44½; St. L. 45½; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 82 to 85; Chi. 75 to 81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$2.24 to \$2.27.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the 10 designated markets, advanced 9 pts. to 11.51¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.55¢. July future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 8 pts. to 11.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 pts. to 11.58¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score 26¢; 91 score 25½¢; 90 score 25¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: Single Daisies, 15¼ to 15¾¢; Young Am. 15¼ to 15¾¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.) were: Specials, 19 to 21¢; Standards, 17 to 18½¢; Firsts, 15¾ to 16¢. (Prepared by Bu. Agr. Econ.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 16

Section 1

July 20, 1933

FOREST PURCHASE

An extensive program of expansion of national forests will be initiated by an executive order now before President Roosevelt for signature, it was learned last night. The order will earmark \$20,000,000 of public works funds for the purchase of new national forest lands. The land is being bought at this time in order that it may be developed by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is estimated that the public domain can be increased by several million acres through use of these funds. The President also has issued an executive order giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to set up new national forests. Sites for 12 new forests have been selected and others are being considered. (Washington Post.)

N.Y. MILK PRICES UP

Minimum retail prices on milk were raised one cent a quart by the State Control Board today to benefit producers and labor, the New York Times reports from Albany. The order becomes effective Friday and will make the prices per quart bottled in New York City 12 cents for ordinary grade delivered and 11 cents "over the counter." In the larger up-State cities the prices will be 11 and 10 cents respectively. The price to the producer on milk in fluid form will be raised 35 cents to \$2.23 per hundred pounds. Unusual weather which has hampered the dairy industry and the steadily mounting price of grain were among the factors the board took into consideration in raising the prices, Charles H. Baldwin, chairman, said.

SHIFT WORK ON STANDARDS

For economy, important activities of the Bureau of Standards will be abandoned at once to private initiative, Secretary Roper announced yesterday. Work in the field of simplification, commercial standards, safety codes and building codes has been turned over to the American Standards Association of New York, a cooperative, non-profit national standardizing agency which will continue the activities under the guidance of 37 industrial groups, technical societies and governmental bodies included in its membership. (Press.)

DOLLAR DOWN

The dollar cheapened yesterday to a new low level in foreign exchange, then rallied moderately. In London its fall carried the pound sterling up to \$4.86 $\frac{3}{4}$, above the old parity of exchange for the first time in two years. In New York the pound reached \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$, about 1/8 cent below parity. (Press.)

CAR LOADING

For the week ended July 15 revenue freight car loadings of the Illinois Central totaled 26,412 compared with 21,269 in the same 1932 period, or a gain of 24-1/10 percent, the Associated Press reports. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy reported loadings of 22,091 cars against 17,433 in the same week last year, or a gain of 24-2/5 percent.

Section 2

Contamination of Milk Utensils H. C. Olson and B. W. Hammer, of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, writing on "To Study Contamination from Metal Surfaces" in the Milk Plant Monthly for July, say:
"A procedure, designated the agar disc method, has been developed at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station for the study of the contamination from churns. It consists of allowing a small amount of a special agar medium to solidify in contact with the surface to be studied, the transferring of the disc thus formed to a sterile petri dish and, finally, the counting of the colonies that develop on incubation. The usefulness of the method for the examination of churns, especially when the churns are at some distance from the laboratory, suggests its application to the study of the contamination from metal utensils and equipment. Trials on milk cans, vats, coolers, bottlers, freezers, sanitary piping, etc. indicate that the agar disc method is readily applicable to metal surfaces....The agar disc method gives a general picture, from the standpoint of the numbers, distribution and types of the microorganisms present, of the surface to which it is applied. For many persons this picture is more impressive than counts secured on milk or water used to rinse utensils or equipment. The method is readily applicable to field work because (a) comparatively little material and equipment are required and these are easily transported, and (b) comparatively little work is involved in the use of the method. It should be recognized that agar discs cannot be prepared in very inaccessible places where proper cleaning is especially difficult and cannot detect contaminations at points away from the surface with which the agar comes in contact, for example, in seams and cracks."

More Textile Jobs in New England It was estimated more than 15,000 idle textile operators went back to work in New England mills as the new textile code of the National Industrial Recovery Act went into effect, providing minimum wages, a 40-hour week and elimination of child labor....The provisions of the new code will affect, in all, approximately 120,000 textile workers in the six New England States. (Wall Street Journal, July 18.)

Canadian Labels for Canned Goods The Commercial Standards Monthly for June says: "Regulations under the Canadian Meat and Canned Foods Act affecting the marking on fruit and vegetable containers and packages, and the standards of quality for specified fruits and vegetables, have been amended by order in council, according to a report received from Assistant Commercial Attache at Ottawa. The changes require indications on labels of the presence of preservatives, color, glucose, or other substitute for sugar, the net weight of contents on nonstandard containers, size of containers on ends of boxes or cases and declaration of standard of quality where such products have been standardized and prescribe amended or new standards of quality for canned corn, peas, lima beans, carrots and beets, grapefruit, cherries and fruits for salad."

World Butterfat Record The Milk Producers Review for July says: "The first and only dairy cow in the world to exceed a thousand pounds of fat in a year on strictly twice-a-day milking has been announced by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. This cow, Winterthur Boast Ormsby Ganne, bred and owned by H. F. DuPont, Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del, completed her official test on May 17 and produced 1004.2 pounds fat and 23444.6 pounds milk with an average test of 4.3 percent. Her fat yield exceeds the former world's record by the wide margin of 145.8 pounds. This is by no means the first record that this great cow has made. As a senior 2-year-old she made 821.1 pounds fat and 21409.8 pounds milk in Class A and again as a senior 4-year-old she produced 966.3 pounds fat and 22943.0 pounds milk. Her present record was made as a 7-year-old."

Vitamin A in Codliver Oil N. L. MacPherson, of the Newfoundland Fisheries Research Commission, St. John's, Newfoundland, in a letter to Nature (London) for July 1, says: "....The relative value of the (codliver) oils from different sources depends upon the growth rates and ages of the cod at those sources. Thus Graham gives the age of a 78 cm. cod of the North Sea as five years. A 78 cm. cod of Grand Bank, Newfoundland is, according to Thompson, eight to nine years old, owing to a slower growth. The liver oil therefore has, according to my work, a higher vitamin A concentration. That large variations in vitamin concentration of the liver oils occur with fish feeding on the same grounds and obtaining the same food materials is now apparent. Also, variations in vitamin concentration over a period when the oil yield covers its limits do not attain magnitudes at all comparable with the differences attributable to age. Therefore the feeding conditions and oil content of the livers must play parts of minor significance in the variation in vitamin concentration. The major influence is the age of the fish..."

Bread Prices The New Republic for July 19, in its department "The Week," says: "....Since the wheat tax is now about one-half cent for each pound of bread, certain bakers--particularly in Iowa--attempted to put up the price to the consumer by three cents a pound, using this increase as their excuse. Unfortunately for them, a year or two ago the price of wheat was dropping very rapidly, and the United States Government saw fit to inquire why the price of bread remained persistently so high. At that time the bakers put themselves formally on record as believing the price of wheat is such a small item in the cost of a loaf that it is practically insignificant. If they were right then, they cannot be right now. It is their hard luck that somebody in Washington has a long memory, and that Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is a man of courage and decision who proposes that there shall be no profiteering so long as he has the legal power to prevent it."

Income Taxes Fewer persons paid a Federal income tax in 1931 than in any year since before the World War, Internal Revenue Bureau statistics show. Income tax returns filed for 1931 totaled 3,410,507, as compared with 3,707,509 in 1930 and the all-time peak of 7,698,321 for the year 1923. In 1916, the previous low year, only 429,401 returns were filed.

Market Quotations

July 19.—Fruit and veg.: Potatoes: Kaw Valley, Kans. F.O.B. 100 lb. sacks cobbler U.S. No. 1 and partly graded \$2.15-\$2.25, mostly around \$2.25; Orrick, Mo.: F.O.B. 100 lb. sacks cobbler U.S. No. 1 and partly graded \$2.15-\$2.35, mostly around \$2.25; Pocomoke City, Md. F.O.B. stave bbls. cobbler U.S. No. 1 \$4.25-\$4.35, mostly \$4.25. N.Y., supplies moderate; demand moderate; market firm. U.S. No. 1 cobbler, per bbl. E.S. Va. \$4.75-\$5.00; Long Isl. \$4.50-\$5.00; mostly \$4.75; 100 lb. sacks, N.J. \$2.65-\$2.90, few \$3.00; Long Isl. \$2.65-\$2.90; mostly \$2.75-\$2.85. Chi., supplies heavy; demand and trading slow; market weak and unsettled. 100 lb. sacks cobbler, U.S. No. 1, Va., 1 car \$2.85; 100 lb. sacks, Mo. \$2.30-\$2.60, few low as \$2.10. Onions: Chi., supplies liberal; demand slow; market dull. Calif., 50 lb. sacks yellows, U.S. No. 1 medium size \$1.10-\$1.25; large size \$1.00-\$1.10; whites U.S. No. 1 \$2.10-\$2.25; Iowa, yellows, globes small to medium size U.S. commercial 80 to 90, few higher. Peaches: N.Y., supplies moderate; demand moderate; market steady. Sixes, Elberta U.S. No. 1, Ga., large size \$1.50-\$1.75; few \$2.00-\$2.25; medium size \$1.37½-\$1.50, few \$1.75; small size \$1.12½-\$1.25, few \$1.37½.

Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice \$5.75-\$7.60; cows, good \$3.25-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs. good and choice \$5.00-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.50-\$6.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs. good and choice \$4.50-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.35-\$4.70; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.65-\$4.75; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.50-\$4.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.25-\$4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice 90 lbs. down \$6.75-\$8.25.

Grain: No. 1 d. no. spr. wheat,* Minneap. \$1.06½-\$1.08½; No. 2 hd. wr.,* K.C. 95½-\$1.06; Chi. \$1.10-\$1.12½; St. L. \$1.04; No. 2 s.r. wr., Chi. \$1.11-\$1.12; St. L. \$1.05-\$1.12½; No. 1 w. wh., Portland 78; No. 2 am. dur.,* Minneap. 99½-\$1.02½; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 90-91; No. 2 mix. corn, Chi., 61¼-62¼; No. 2 yellow, K.C. 51½-57; Chi. 61½-63¼; St. L. 59½-61; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60¾-62½; No. 2 white oats, Chi. 43¾-44¾; No. 3, white, Minneap. 37-37½; K.C. 38-40; Chi. 42¼-44; St. L. 44½; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 62-65; Chi. 77-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$2.12-\$2.15.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the 10 designated markets declined 42 points to 11.09 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.45 cents. July future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 40 points to 11.18 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 50 points to 11.08 cents.

Wholes. prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 25½¢; 91 score 25¢; 90 score 24½¢. Wholes. prices of N.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies, 15¼ to 15¾¢; Young Americas, 15¼ to 15¾¢. Wholes. prices of fresh eggs mix. colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials, 19 to 22¢; Standards, 17 to 18¾¢; Firsts, 15½¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 17

Section 1

July 21, 1933

WHEAT CONFERENCE

Representatives of wheat producing and importing countries yesterday emerged from a 2-hour effort to reach an agreement on acreage reduction, with announcement that "progress has been made," the Associated Press reports from London. Agreement was reached on a preamble which expresses the sympathy of importing countries with the proposed restriction scheme. Decision also was reached on the first article of a draft which provided that importing countries would not "encourage extension of sown acreage." A fight developed, however, on that part of the proposed agreement which concerned tariffs. The importing delegates wanted the article left at the mere statement that tariffs would "naturally" fall as the price of wheat increased. The exporters were insisting at adjournment that the article contain a specific promise of specific reductions in tariffs as soon as an agreed price was reached.

GRAIN FUTURES

The Chicago Board of Trade voted at a special session last night to suspend trading on the exchange today in grain and provisions futures. Cotton, securities and cash grain markets will remain open and adhere to the regular trading hours, the directors announced. The press also reports that Secretary Wallace yesterday restored the requirement that all long and short accounts of 500,000 bushels or more of all grains must be reported daily to the Grain Futures Administration.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE

A "little imperial economic conference" will be held in London as soon as the World Economic Conference adjourns, says a Canadian Press report in the New York Times. Those who have been clamoring for an empire economic parley to take the place of the world conference are likely to be disappointed because the empire parley will concern itself only with complaints regarding the working of the Ottawa Imperial Conference trade pacts. The complaints will largely hinge on the widely publicized unrest among British agriculturists at a declining market which they attribute to floods of agricultural produce coming in from the dominions under the Ottawa pacts.

LUMBER

Control of production in the lumber industry was proposed in an amendment to that industry's code of fair competition when hearings on the code opened in Washington yesterday. The amendment would give the Lumber Code Authority power to restrict the installation of new saw-mills when necessary. Col. W. B. Greeley, secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, pointing to the wave of production and consequent overproduction brought on by the World War, declared that the lumber industry was so widely spread over the country that some sort of control of production volume was essential.

Section 2

Surpluses and Foreign Trade An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for July 19 says: "The administration's gaze seems to be directed towards Latin America as a field for enlarging our foreign trade. That is desirable, but at the same time it is to be hoped that there will be no relaxation of efforts to increase trade with other parts of the world that always have been purchasers of some of our principal exportable products....But no matter on which side we stand we cannot prosper unless all the people are at work producing and the surplus finds a market outside the country. Debtor countries, which means practically all of Europe and Asia, cannot buy our cotton and other products unless they can pay their bills with their exportable surpluses. This is directly contrary to our past practices, but our creditor position also is the contrary of our former one. The logic of the situation demands reciprocal trade relations with all to whom we would sell our cotton, pork, automobiles, machines, shoes and textiles. As creditor we must buy if we would sell, and we must sell if people are to be kept at work."

Nitrogen and Plant Nutrition Nature (London) for July 8 prints a talk by Sir Frederick Keeble at the Royal Institution March 31 on "The Nitrogen Hunger of the World." It says in part: "....Apart from the power of nitrogen to give increased yields, at a low cost, the use of it, and that of mineral plant foods, is essential for producing the kinds of food that will maintain and improve the health of man. Recent experiments tend to show that a moderate use of these materials doubles the yield of protein from grass, and that this increase is attended by a corresponding increase in carotene, the precursor of vitamin A. Nitrogen-treated grass that has been dried by artificial heat has been found a perfect substitute for a large part of the concentrated food (now imported) that is usually fed to stock in winter, and the butter made from the milk of cows fed on this grass is far richer in carotene than that made from the milk of cows fed on the ordinary winter ration; it has the deep primrose-yellow color characteristic of the best dairy butter....Although 'nitrogen grass' contains less lime than ordinary grass, the milk yielded by cows that eat it is richer in lime. This suggests that the lime in the green plant may exist in either a metabolic state, in which it can be handed on from the grass through the cow to the milk, or in an inert state, in which it can be handed on less surely. Similar possibilities are attached to other elements, of which silicon may prove to be one. The lack of carotene in ordinary winter butter suggests that influenza and yet graver maladies may be prevented by supplying food lacking none of the essential vitamins and minerals. Tuberculosis, both human and bovine, may prove to be a deficiency disease which is encouraged by the lack of vitamins..."

Cyanamid-Sylvinites Kills Weeds "Use of a mixture of cyanamid and sylvanite in killing weeds is making considerable headway in France," says Chemical Markets for July. "Trials have been carried out for several years in a number of departments, and in all cases the result of the application to cereal crops has been favorable. The following conditions, however, are essential to success: Mixture must be applied when the weed plants are still young; the leaves should be wet, the mixture being best applied in the morning after a white frost or a heavy dew; and a day in which there is reasonable expectation of three or four hours of sunshine should be chosen."

Forestry-
and Wood
Utilization

The Florida Times-Union for July 18 says in an editorial: "Florida's Forest Service is doing more than only promoting forestry in this State and protecting forest areas from being devastated by fires.... Announcement has been made that the first lookout tower in Duval County soon is to be erected near Dinsmore.... This tower will be something out of the line of usual construction. It will be 80 feet high and will be constructed entirely of wood. According to the Florida Forest Service, this tower will be the first to be erected in this country that will use a new kind of wooden joint coupler, a German-patented device which, it is claimed, will promote the greater utilization of wood for various types of buildings. These couplers, according to Harry Lee Baker, State Forester, have been in use in Europe since the World War and have revolutionized construction methods on the continent. 'Exhaustive tests,' says Mr. Baker, 'just completed at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., have demonstrated the value of these connectors for such structures as bridges, roof trusses, grandstands, stadiums, towers, and the like.'"

Population
in England

The Journal of the American Medical Association (July 15) says: "The momentous fact that after extraordinary expansion in the past century the population of England is rapidly approaching a maximum and then an inevitable decline has attracted little notice. The fact that an increase is still going on shuts people's eyes to the fact that the present birth rate is insufficient to maintain the present population in future years. At the congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Prof. A. M. Carr-Saunders, a statistician, pointed out that the population of the country will cease to increase in 1940, and possibly before then, and will subsequently decline. He said that since the Domesday survey, at the end of the eleventh century, estimates for every succeeding century showed increases interrupted only by temporary catastrophes. It can be proved that the death rate will presently exceed the birth rate, and that the population will begin to decrease without any further decline in the fertility of married women--birth rate." "There is no longer a 'replacement' rate."

Popularizing
Science

Prof. Robert Andrews Millikan, Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, spoke at the recent meeting at Chicago of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He held that "scientists themselves should be trained to express themselves in condensed and popular language, not only for the education of the public but for their own benefit in clarifying their thinking and better expressing their own special knowledge. In a democratic country, Prof. Millikan continued, public support must be won if science is to go on. Public judgment of values is in the last analysis the final verdict. The education of the public is its largest social problem. To handle it from a more rational and less emotional point of view, people must be given at least the beginnings of a knowledge of the scientific method. This method must be expected eventually to penetrate even into politics. A third point raised by Prof. Millikan was the inevitability of the popularization of science in the United States. The press, he said, is going to present science in some way or other. Science Service has done great work, he said, in showing that science can be presented in an understandable manner."

Section 3
Market Quotations

July 20.—Fruit and veg: Potatoes: Pocomoke City, Md. fob stave bbls. cobblers U.S. No.1 \$4.25-\$4.50, best mostly \$4.35-\$4.50; Kaw Valley, Kans. fob 100 lb. sacks cobblers U.S. No.1 and partly graded \$2.00-\$2.20; few high as \$2.25, mostly \$2.10-\$2.15; Orrick, Mo. fob 100 lb. sacks cobblers U.S. No.1 and partly graded mostly around \$2.00, few best \$2.10-\$2.25; N.Y., supplies moderate; demand slow; Va. market about steady, other markets slightly weaker. U.S. No.1 cobblers per bbl. E.S. Va. \$4.75-\$5.00; mostly \$4.87½; Long Isl. \$4.50-\$4.62½, few \$4.75; E. S. Md. \$4.75. 100 lb. sacks, E.S. Md. and E.S. Va. \$2.40; Long Isl. \$2.50-\$2.75, few \$2.85; 150 lb. sacks, Long Isl. \$4.25-\$4.37½, few \$4.50. Chi., supplies heavy; demand and trading slow; market dull. U.S. No.1 cobblers per bbl., Va.1 car \$5.10; 100 lb. sacks, Va. 1 car \$3.00. Onions: Chi. supplies liberal; demand slow; market dull. Calif. 50 lb. sacks yellows, U.S. No.1 med. size \$1.10-\$1.25; large to very large size \$1.00-\$1.10; 50 lb. sacks Ill. and Iowa yellow globes U.S. No.1 80-90, few \$1.00. Peaches: N.Y., supplies moderate; demand slow; market dull. Sixes: Elbertas, U.S. No.1: Ga. large size \$1.50-\$1.75, few \$2.00-\$2.25; med. size \$1.37½-\$1.62½, few \$1.75-\$1.87½; small size \$1.12½-\$1.37½, few \$1.50.

Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice \$5.75-\$7.75; cows, good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs. good and choice \$5.00-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.00-\$7.00; feeder and stocker steers: 500-1050 lbs. good and choice \$4.50-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.25-\$4.70; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.65-\$4.75; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.45-\$4.70; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.25-\$3.85; Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice 90 lbs. down \$7.25-\$8.75.

Grain: No.1 d. no. spr. wheat,* Minneap. 92½-94½; No.2 hd. wr,* K.C. 80-98; Chi. 94¾-\$1.03¼; St.L. 92-\$1.01¼; No.2 s.r.wr., Chi. 92; St.L. 97-\$1.04½; No.1 w.wh. Portland 66; No.2 am. dur.* Minneap. 92-96; No.2 rye, Minneap. 69-70; No.2 mix. corn, Chi. 55-59½; No.2 yellow, K.C. 37½-53½; Chi. 55½-60½; St.L. 54½-55; No.3 yellow, Chi. 59; No.2 white oats, Chi. 38½-40¼; No. 3 white, Minneap. 32-32½; K.C. 27-35½; Chi. 31-38; Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap. 54-57; Chi. 72-77; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$2.09-\$2.12.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 76 points to 10.33 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.43 cents. July future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 80 points to 10.38 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 72 points to 10.36 cents.

Wholes. prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 25 cents; 91 score 24½ cents; 90 score 23¾ cents. Wholes. prices of No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 15¼ to 15¾ cents; Young Americas 15¼ to 15¾ cents. Wholes. prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials, 19 to 22 cents; Standards, 17 to 18½ cents; Firsts, 15 to 15½ cents. (Prepared by B. A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 18

Section 1

July 22, 1933

ARGENTINE FARM POLICY

The Argentine government will encourage farmers to hold back corn under the financing scheme of the Bank of the Nation, which was announced at Buenos Aires yesterday, the New York Times reports. President Justo has ordered the Ministry of Agriculture to have local agrarian agents inform the farmers of the bank's arrangements to lend them 4.5 pesos (the peso is currently worth about 36 cents) per quintal and encourage them to borrow on their crops rather than sell. The President's plan is to hold back a stock of 147,000,000 bushels until prices improve comparably with those of wheat and flaxseed. The Bank of the Nation plans to extend financial assistance to farmers and make it unnecessary for them to dump crops on the market as soon as they are harvested in order to obtain cash. The bank plans especially to finance futuro flaxseed crops, but does not plan to begin assisting wheat and flaxseed growers until the next crop.

WHEAT CONFERENCE

Prospects for an international agreement for wheat acreage restriction received a blow yesterday when Stanley M. Bruce, of Australia, told the World Economic Conference his country would not have anything to do with any such scheme, the Associated Press reports from London. Australia, he said, in attacking in general all proposals for the control of production and marketing, had not at this moment subscribed to any such project. It was thought in some quarters that the Australian delegate left the door slightly ajar for later treatment of the wheat limitation proposal when he acknowledged that in some cases because of extraordinary large surpluses and other factors restriction of production might be worth while. But his language was sufficiently emphatic to leave little room for optimism.

HULL ON TARIFF

The United States will apply "the precise test of necessity" before raising tariffs under the Farm Relief and Industrial Recovery Acts, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told the World Economic Conference yesterday in a final appeal for perpetuation of the tariff truce. As the world congress ended its consideration of trade policies, Secretary Hull presented a tentative resolution which provided the ground for continuation of President Roosevelt's tariff armistice and indicated that the United States proposed to raise such import duties as may be made necessary by higher costs through higher wages and shorter working hours only as an emergency measure and after due notice to the countries affected. (A.P.)

GULF COTTON TO RUSSIA

Loaded with 13,000 bales of cotton destined for Leningrad, the steamship Quistconck sailed from New Orleans yesterday as the first American ship to carry a cargo from a gulf port direct to Russia since establishment of the Soviet Republic. The shipment is part of a 70,000-bale purchase by the Russian Government, made possible through Reconstruction Finance Corporation financing. (A.P.)

Section 2

Stable The Christian Science Monitor (July 18) says editorially:
Purchasing "....When prices skyrocket as during the war, there are diffi-
Power culties from the high cost of living, from the ⁱⁿeffectiveness
 of endowment funds, and so forth. When prices suddenly col-
lapse, there is stagnation of business, unemployment, agrarian discontent,
financial distress, political disturbance, and usually labor trouble. These
are by-products of the difficult adjustment which has to be made between dif-
ferent kinds of prices, wages and long-term contract payments to fit the new
level. So serious have been these effects that Mr. Reginald McKenna, once
British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: 'History has shown that apart per-
haps from wars and religious intolerance no single factor has been more pro-
ductive of misery and misfortune than the high degree of variability in the
general price level....A stable price level is a thing to be desired, second
only to international and domestic peace.' Just how such a level is to be
attained, or how a stable purchasing power can be given the dollar, pound,
krona, florin or peso, is an open and difficult question. Even whether it
can be accomplished by the mere management of currency is debatable. But
the world is at a point where it is almost obliged to experiment. Prof.
Irving Fisher has proposed apparently the most definite plan for hooking the
gold content of the dollar to a commodity price index. John Maynard Keynes
is author of a set of policies for currency management. The Strong bill in
Congress last session would have directed the Federal Reserve System to at-
tempt stabilization by its credit powers. Prof. Gustav Cassel is actually
doing a fairly effective job with the Swedish currency. These are roundly
criticized by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., and Joseph Stagg Lawrence, but
Dr. King showed a swing toward the idea in a poll of economists in 1929, and
now the London Chamber of Commerce has proposed issuance of a currency backed
not by gold alone but by all commodities...."

Possibilities Ellis C. Pattee, writing on "Rice: A Raw Material for
of Rice Process Industries" in Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering
By-Products for July, says: "...Rice and its by-products contain many con-
 stituents which make them ideal materials for the process in-
dustries....Rice straw and hulls should be considered together because of their
similar compositions....The chemical components which offer commercial possi-
bilities are the pentosans, the crude fibers, and the ash. The pentosans can
be hydrolyzed to furfural, the crude fiber can be separated for its cellulose,
and the ash can be treated for recovery of the mineral content. Rice hulls
are being used for production of pure cellulose and this offers some outlet,
but the largest use for the crude fiber and its cellulose in the hulls and
straw must be in fields offering large bulk sales. Unsuccessful attempts have
been made to use these materials for paper pulp and for alcohol....Silica
can be recovered as sodium silicate by digesting the ash with caustic soda
or soda ash. The silica solution obtained has a brown color, which can be
reduced if desired. Another use for hull ash and carbonized hulls is as de-
colorizing agents, a use which has been exploited to a small extent....Bran
and polish constitute about 15 percent of the rough rice sent to the mill.
Probably the best use for these products is for food, because of their high

nutritive value. A large portion is now used for cattle feed, but they would probably make a palatable breakfast food comparable to some of the present cereals. The fats soluble in ether consist mainly of palmitates, linolates, and oleates; these are good soap bases and are widely used at present. Manufacture of pure fatty acids from these materials offers a small outlet at a good price. After the ether extract, the residue contains carbohydrates, pentosans, and ash...Manufacture of starch, as practiced in Europe, where all of our rice starch is obtained, is based on methods worked out many years ago and which have undergone little change in recent years. Modern chemical engineering practice permits the design of a process for starch which packs the finished starch within two days after the rice enters the steep. This is a great advantage for the rice-growing States in our country, where weather conditions are favorable for the growth of bacteria which ferment the starch during long settling periods. The modern method does not allow fermentation, and it will make starch at costs comparable with the older methods...."

Varieties of Wheat in Australia The Land (Australia) in its Wheat Annual Number, June 21, says: "It is a little-known and somewhat surprising fact that there are 1,156 varieties of wheat in Australia. The great majority of them have never been heard of by the average wheat grower. All of the 1,156 varieties are listed in a catalogue compiled by J.R.A. McMillan, M.Sc., senior plant geneticist, and issued by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Mr. McMillan admits, however, that only 272 of them are grown commercially. The origin and breeding of each of the 1,156 wheats is included in the catalogue. They are a cosmopolitan lot. Africa has supplied quite a number--from North Africa, Algeria, Egypt, and South Africa. From across the Red Sea, Arabia has contributed two varieties, and Mesopotamia and Persia are represented. India has furnished quite a substantial quota, and China and Japan are each represented by a solitary variety. Turkey and Russia have their representatives in the list, and so have the wheatfields of the Lower Danube, of Hungary, of Italy, of Spain, and of France. English varieties are there, and at least one from the Channel Islands. Quite a number have been imported from the United States and Canada, and Argentina...."

Thirty Years of Agricultural Engineering Progress Charles E. Seitz, President of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, in his annual address printed in Agricultural Engineering for July, says in part: "...Engineering has contributed greatly to agricultural production methods and rural life during the period from 1900 to 1930....We have seen the internal-combustion engine come into use as a new form of power. The stationary gas engine, tractor, motor truck, and automobile by 1910 were being adopted for farm use, and by 1920 the tractor had become a formidable competitor of the horse. Animal power reached its peak in 1919 when work animals numbered 26,436,000. By 1930 work animals had decreased to less than 18,762,000, but tractors had increased from 4,000 in 1919 to 846,162 in 1930. Trucks on farms had increased from 139,169 in 1920 to 900,385 in 1930, and automobiles from 2,161,362 to 4,134,675. The average of approximately 1.5 horsepower per agricultural worker in 1850 was increased to about 6.7 horsepower in 1930. From 1900 to 1930 agriculture had added some 40 million horsepower to bring its total to about 65 million horsepower. A total of nearly

17,000,000,000 horsepower-hours was utilized on farms in 1930. Of this total animals furnished approximately 50 percent; tractors, 24 percent; trucks, 10 percent; electric power, 4.9 percent; gas engines, 4.7 percent. In 1830 the approximate labor requirements in the production of one acre of wheat by hand labor methods was 57.7 man-hours. This had been decreased to 8.8 man-hours by hand and machine methods in 1896, and to 3.3 man-hours by all machine methods in 1930. From an estimated 15 acres of crops that the average agricultural worker raised before the Civil War, we now have an average of about 36 acres per agricultural worker for the United States as a whole, and in some States the average is over 100 acres...."

Pullorum Disease in Poultry A letter in the Rural New Yorker (July 22) asks: "Just what does it mean when a station to which I have sent dead chicks states that they had pullorum disease? I mean what is the foundation of such a report?" The only safe basis for such ruling is examination by a competent bacteriologist, says the Rural New Yorker, who finds bacilli of the disease in the specimens examined. The chief of the pathological division, U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, says regarding this matter: "The method employed in our laboratories consists in autopsying the dead chick, making cultures from the liver, unabsorbed yolk and lung, and examining these cultures for the presence of *Salmonella pullorum*. That organism must meet certain biological and other requirements, the determination of which necessitates expertness in laboratory procedure." That is a clear statement that may well be considered by State institutions making these examinations. We believe that every such report should specify who made the examination, his qualifications for such bacteriological work, the time and place, and definite statement of the bacilli found, in the form of a certificate having all of the moral weight of an affidavit. We have been told, but do not know it to be general practice, that in some cases these dead chicks are handed to students, who examine them as part of their class work, and that chicks may be condemned as infected with bacillary white diarrhoea on such amateur evidence. The examination should be competent, definite and in every way "open and above board." There is too much at stake to take chances.

Sportsmen's Raw Deal An editorial in Outdoor Life for July says: "What are sportsmen going to do to make sure that the New Deal doesn't give us a raw deal? We must first learn the facts, then organize, then bring our facts to bear upon the general public and upon politicians. The New Deal will be a bad deal for our fish and game unless all sportsmen and nature lovers fight like crusaders against ignorance, false economy and that perennial King of Predators, the politician. A public building can stand idle and still be fit for use in ten years; but natural resources like fish and birds and big game, neglected for a like period, would vanish as the heath hen has vanished, the passenger pigeon, the grizzly bear of California. Some 6,000,000 hunters and 7,000,000 fishermen pay their own way with their license fees. Now in the sacred name of 'economy' politicians of some States are trying to wreck the game propagation and protection systems which the sportsmen still support with money out of their own pockets...."

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Vol. I, No. 19 Section 1

July 24, 1933

"BACK TO LAND"

President Roosevelt set up the organization Saturday for using \$25,000,000 of public works funds to finance a "back to the land" movement by which it is proposed to put urban unemployed on small farms where they can grow their own food. The President directed Secretary Ickes to administer the \$25,000,000 specifically set aside by Congress for "aiding the redistribution of overbalanced population in industrial centers" through subsistence homesteads. Although sponsors of the idea contended it was the ideal solution of the unemployment problem, there was a great diversity of thought as to the manner in which it should be carried out. Some proposed the unemployed should be placed on farm lands large enough to raise their own crops, but not to engage in commercial farming and thus add to the agricultural surplus. This, however, would hardly make it possible for the unemployed to repay the Government loans, as contemplated in the act. The law provided that the money should be used as a revolving fund, which would permit its use again after being repaid. (Washington Star, July 23.)

ARMOUR EXPEDITION

Allison V. Armour of New York cleared Saturday aboard his yacht Utawana for a scientific cruise to Labrador, says a New-
port, R.I., report to the New York Times. The boat will make a stop at Manchester, Mass., to pick up several guests. At Halifax a number of scientists will board the yacht, which will proceed to the coast of Labrador.

SHIRT INDUSTRY SHIFTS

A study of the shirt-making industry, as reported by Secretary of Labor Perkins, shows, as reported by the Associated Press, a pronounced shift of the industry away from New York and into Pennsylvania and Connecticut and from large cities into smaller country towns and rural districts. Reasons given were a desire to escape labor troubles, cheaper labor and lower rent. "That the cheap-labor factor has been important," Miss Perkins said, "is indicated by the fact that the median (Middle) weekly earnings found in these country districts averaged just about half those paid in the towns and large cities....That the earnings diminished with the size of the community is shown conclusively by the fact that half of the women workers in rural places earned less than \$4.30 a week; in places where the population ranged from 2,500 to 10,000, half earned less than \$5.50. In towns with 10,000 population earnings average \$7.90 and in cities over 50,000 the median weekly wage was \$8.20..."

SILVER AGREEMENT

Representatives of the silver-producing and holding countries at the World Economic Conference signed Saturday an agreement, the provisions of which seek to raise the price of the white metal which is used for money by nearly half of the population of the globe. The accord was regarded as a victory for the persistent efforts of Senator Key Pittman of Nevada. Representatives of India, China and Spain, whose coffers are bulging with monetary silver, of the United States, Mexico, Canada, Australia, and Peru, the great world producers, completed a memorandum which calls for restriction of silver sales for four years.

Section 2

Urges Free Gold Market in America In the Magazine of Wall Street (July 22) Harold Fisher, English industrialist, urges a free gold market in America. An editorial note says that an article by Mr. Fisher a year ago forecast recent events with regard to the gold standard.

The editor summarizes his conditions of a free gold market as follows: (1) The present prohibition of private holding of gold must be repealed--at least to the extent of its application to gold bullion; (2) Gold shall be free to be dealt in as a commodity between private individuals at whatever price it may bring in currency; (3) The import and export of privately owned bullion shall be absolutely free and unrestricted; (4) The Federal Reserve and the Treasury shall be free to buy and sell gold, but without obligation to reduce their holdings pending resumption of gold payments. Mr. Fisher concludes: "All gold standard currencies must be detached from their present official valuations in the metal, and gold must be allowed to rise to its natural price, before the nations of the world can return to that standard universally.

There is a natural equilibrium of value between the metal gold and all other commodities and values, expressed in the legal tender of every nation. Once the free price of gold has reached that equilibrium, the nations will have no difficulty in reestablishing the gold standard at somewhere near that price. The rise will commence as soon as the four remaining gold standard countries are driven off it at their present valuations. A great rise in commodity and all other prices without fear of reaction will commence at the same time all over the world and the four year depression will be over. There is no single factor that could contribute more powerfully to that desirable end than the speedy establishment of a free gold market in the United States of America."

Australia's Wheat Future A.H.E. McDonald, director of agriculture, New South Wales, writes on "Granaries of the Southern Cross" in The Land (Wheat Annual Number) for June 21. An editorial note says: "How far can Australia progress in the business of growing wheat? What are the limits to our production of the grain, and how close will we be to those limits in, say, another 20 years? A.H.E. McDonald estimates that, under existing farming and climatic conditions, something over 20 million acres will be normally sown to wheat for grain each year in the Commonwealth, and that the average total crop will be in the vicinity of 283 million bushels." In conclusion Mr. McDonald says: "The average yield in Australia must always remain comparatively low. Most of the wheat is grown in regions where the rainfall is low, and the moisture available is not sufficient to produce a heavy yield. The nature of the soil also tends to restrict the yield. On the whole it is somewhat light and, even with favorable rainfall, does not produce large yields. While the natural conditions render it unlikely that the average yields of Australia will ever be as high as in more temperate countries, it can undoubtedly be increased....The peak in the average yield will not be reached until a few years have passed after all important new land has been brought under wheat. In estimating what the average yield for each State will be within a reasonable time, consideration must be given to the rainfall, the character of the soil, the stage the State has reached in agricultural development, the amount of new land to be opened up, and the general efficiency of the farmers. On this basis it is estimated that the average yield within 20 years should be 283,904,500...."

Department Charles E. Seitz, in his annual address before the of Agriculture American Society of Agricultural Engineers, of which he is president, said: "...Agricultural engineers at the State colleges and with the Federal Government have made notable contribution to the science of irrigation. A mass of technical and practical information has been published. The results of their researches have returned millions of dollars annually to farmers of the West. The results of the duty of water studies by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in California alone have saved the single industry of citrus fruit production \$4,000,000 annually, not to mention the added value of the product...."

Bread A Wall Street Journal editorial (July 22) says: "....The Prices American Bakers Association has been prompt in investigating complaints in increases in the price of bread and reporting to Secretary Wallace, and he assures the public that the association will continue to be prompt in investigating alleged abuses and remedying them if they are substantiated. 'A price out of relation to the real costs, or one that pyramids the processing tax, cannot be tolerated,' he said. In this the public and probably the great majority of the commercial bakers agree with him. The public also will agree with him when he says, 'Whatever method bakers may employ to meet increased costs, so long as it is understood by the public, and so long as it is a just increase, no one can find cause for complaint.' That seems to cover the whole situation. The baker is entitled to compensation for increased costs, but he is not entitled to pyramid these costs and gouge the public. Probably but a very few bakers are in this class, and those that are must get out of it. The Agricultural Adjustment law contemplates no more than a balanced relationship between producers and consumers. Such a relationship is for the benefit of all classes. The producers of wheat, the men who bake it and those who consume bread should gain by the restoration of such a balance."

Wool Editorial comment in the National Wool Grower for July says: Tariff "The advance that has taken place in lamb prices during the last two months is attributable to the improvement in the markets for wool and other by-products of lamb slaughtering. On a meat basis recent prices are far from encouraging in spite of the marked decline in lamb shipments. Practically no imported lamb now reaches the American market. Prices are low in foreign markets, but the import duty of 7 cents makes it unprofitable to export to this country. The wool tariff is now fully effective. At Boston most grades of domestic wool are about two cents per pound below the quoted price on corresponding grades and quality from abroad. That is as high as the tariff can be effective for any length of time because at complete equality with costs of imported wool, the buyer would have no inducement to take the home-grown clips. New Zealand three-eighths-blood wools in bond at Boston now are quoted at 40 cents (clean) and the domestics at 65 cents. The difference of 25 cents falls short of the 34-cent duty partly because the imports are partially sorted and more valuable to the mill on that account. There is also room for a small further advance in the Boston price before reaching the import parity."

Section 3 Market Quotations

July 21.--Livestock at Chi.: slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice \$5.75-\$7.75; cows, good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs. good and choice \$5.00-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.00-\$7.00; feeder and stocker steers; 500-1050 lbs. good and choice \$4.50-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.35-\$4.75; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.65-\$4.75; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.55-\$4.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.35-\$4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs good and choice 90 lbs. down \$7.25-\$8.75.

Grain at Chi.: No.2 hd. wr.,* 89-90; No. s.r. wr. 88-88½; No.2 mix. corn 49-50; No.2 yellow 48-51; No.3 yellow, 47-48; No.2 white oats 32-33; No.3 white 31-33; Spec. No.2 barley 70-75.

Fruit and veg.: Pocomoke City, Md. FOB stave bbls. cobblers U.S. No.1 few sales \$4.35-\$4.50. Last report. Kaw Valley, Kans. FOB 100 lb. sacks cobblers U.S. No.1 and partly graded \$1.85-\$2.00; few high as \$2.15; mostly around \$2.00. Orrick, Mo. FOB 100 lb. sacks cobblers U.S. No.1 and partly graded mostly \$2.40. N.Y.: supplies moderate incl. truck receipts; demand slow; market weaker. U.S. No.1 cobblers; per bbl. E.S.Va. \$4.50 some \$4.87½; E.S. Md. \$4.50; Long Isl. \$3.75-\$4.25, few \$4.50; 100 lb. sacks N.J. \$2.35-\$2.65; Long Isl. \$2.25-\$2.65; few \$2.75; E.S. Md. \$2.00; 150 lb. sacks, Long Isl. \$3.25-\$3.75, few \$4.00. Chi.: supplies liberal; demand and trading moderate; market about steady. U. S. No. 1 cobblers: per bbl. Va. few sales \$5.00. Onions: Chi.: supplies heavy; demand slow; market dull. Calif. 50-lb. sacks yellows, U.S. No.1 \$1.00-\$1.10; few \$1.25. Ill. and Iowa Yellows, U.S. No.1 medium size 85-90; large size 90-\$1.00. Peaches: N.Y.: supplies heavy; demand moderate; market weak. Sixes: Elbertas, U.S. No.1 Ga. large size \$1.37½-\$1.62½; few \$1.75-\$2.00; medium size \$1.25-\$1.50, few \$1.75; small size \$1.12½-\$1.25.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 48 points to 9.85 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.53 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 42 points to 9.96, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 60 points to 9.76 cents.

Wholes. prices of fresh creamery butter at New York: 92 score 24 cents; 91 score 23½ cents; 90 score 23¼ cents. Wholes. prices of No.1 fresh Am. cheese at New York: Single Daisies 15¼ to 15¾ cents; Young Americas 15¼ to 15¾ cents. Wholes. prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 18 to 21 cents; Standards 16 to 17¼ cents; Firsts 15 to 15½ cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

July 25, 1933

EROSION CONTROL

The press reports that Secretary Ickes yesterday announced allotment of \$5,000,000 for soil erosion work to be allotted to States in proportion to their cultivated areas. "The soil conservation plan," the Board of Public Works statement explained, "provides for the practice of terracing, which agricultural engineers have found to be the most effective means of controlling erosion. The Government will supply the technical direction and terracing equipment and the landowners the power and labor. In addition to the \$5,000,000 spent by the Government it is estimated that more than twice that amount will be spent by landowners on labor and power in carrying out the work. Actually it appears that more than \$15,000,000 will be put to work. Agricultural engineers believe that the 1-year program will provide for the terracing of approximately 4,752,000 acres of land and will supply 4,197,600 days of labor. They say that approximately 5,300 days labor will result from the expenditure of each \$6,000 by the Government. The first-year program calls for terracing operations in 792 units of 6,000 acres each." The Agriculture Department informed the board that soil erosion cost farmers \$200,000,000 a year and that its prevention would tend to maintain the value of land held as security for long-term loans, made directly or indirectly with Government funds.

THREATEN MILK STRIKE

The New York State Milk Control Board, says an Albany report to the New York Times, received a formal threat yesterday that at least 40,000 dairy farmers would go on strike August 1 if the board did not abolish the present price classification plan and guarantee farmers 45 percent of the retail price for their product. Threat of the strike was voiced by Albert Woodhead of Rochester, president of the Empire Milk Producers Association, newly formed to obtain better prices for farmers, in a speech at a hearing conducted by the board. It was Mr. Woodhead who led the milk strike at Rochester last spring which precipitated the Pitcher Milk Control Law, setting up the board.

CORN-HOG PRICE PLANS

Thirty-five farm leaders, the Associated Press reports from Chicago, began drawing up their recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture for stabilization of corn and hog prices. Subcommittees of the farm committee, named last week at Des Moines, and of a committee of packers met at the same time in an attempt to bring the wishes of the two groups together. Leaders at the producers' meeting said they considered it certain they would ask for legislation to reduce production of hogs and corn, the reduction to be assured by payment of bounties from a fund to be obtained by processing taxes.

MINIMUM WHEAT PRICE

Thomas D. Campbell, America's leading wheat grower, said in a statement reported yesterday from Pasadena that one of the greatest steps ever taken to return national prosperity was achieved when Secretary Wallace caused the Chicago Board of Trade to fix the minimum price for sale of wheat and put an end to bear raiding. "It is the biggest thing the Government has done for agriculture in many years," said Mr. Campbell.

Dehoarding
Increased
in June

According to the Wall Street Journal for July 24 "Return of currency to the Federal Reserve Banks continued during June, the Reserve Board reports in its monthly bulletin, notwithstanding an increased volume of industrial and trade activity. Greater business activity, the board states, was reflected in larger demands for payrolls and retail trade. The movement was taken by the board as indicating that the return of cash previously held in hoards has been in larger volume than the increase in currency requirements arising from renewed business activity."

(Calif.)

Water Shipment
of Unrefrig-
erated Oranges

A dispatch from the Pomona/Progress Bulletin for June 23, in The Citrus Industry (July) says: "Announcement was made of the successful transportation to New York of 7,500 boxes of oranges in ordinary stowage under special ventilating conditions by the Luckenbach express freighter Robert Luckenbach. The shipment is revolutionary in several respects....Special air conditioning of space in the ships permits fruits processed by the Brodrex system to keep as well during transit as has heretofore been accomplished by refrigeration, it was stated. The fruit is packed in special containers which may be used repeatedly, the fruit being repacked in the eastern markets probably in consumer packages. This is expected to result in a considerable saving in packing, refrigeration and transportation costs.." A second dispatch from Los Angeles to the same magazine says: "Dipped in paraffin by a revolutionary process the first of 10 scheduled shipments of 7,500 cases of oranges left Los Angeles harbor July 1 for New York aboard the steamer Dorothy Luckenbach in ordinary dry storage for the first time in the history of intercoastal shipping. Luckenbach officials completed an experimental shipment of 6,000 cases of the specially coated fruit on the Robert Luckenbach at the instance of the Brodrex Company of Pomona, Calif., developers of the paraffin process...."

Farm
Products
in
Packages

An editorial in Modern Packaging for July says: "A consumer demand for smaller, more convenient units, the desire for branded merchandize of known or recognizable quality merchandize and the preference of both consumer and retailer for attractive packages have become substantially established in the food industry....There is one branch of the food industry, however, which has been loath to accept the package....This exception is found in the field of farm products which, from a merchandizing standpoint, represents a somewhat different set-up than that encountered in the ordinary distribution of goods. The producers in this case consist of a great number of small truck gardeners who must depend on the commission man and the auction broker for their market. Commission men are fairly well set in their ways and are not inclined to look with favor on new ways of doing business, such as the adoption of packages. Today we find an increasing number of farm products making their appearance on the market in packages, and also that the idea is spreading to areas other than those in which the use of packages have become accepted practice. Potatoes have long been put up in convenient size bags, and more recently in fibre containers; small vegetables have had speedier acceptance in paper boxes with transparent window covers; tomatoes, celery, mushrooms and berries are among the latest converts to the package merchandize idea....."

Department

Commenting on Lee A. Strong's address to the American of Agriculture Association of Nurserymen in Chicago, July 20, the Florists

Exchange said it offers a "hearty vote of congratulation and approval to Mr. Strong for his courageous, outspoken and convincing statement." The editorial continues: "For many years this journal has stuck by its guns--occasionally with somewhat the sensations of Cassabianca, the boy who 'stood on the burning deck, whence all but he had fled'--convinced of something fundamentally wrong, inequitable, unsuccessful in the official attitude regarding plant quarantine enforcement. Repeatedly it has urged a broader view of the subject; consistently it has endorsed and supported proposals that there should be a competent, disinterested study of the problem by a commission of outstanding experts in the several fields involved. And now it observes none other than the present chief of the Quarantine Bureau setting forth just such conclusions as it believed would inevitably be arrived at by such a commission. Mr. Strong, we salute you and hail your expression of matured judgment. We do so the more gladly because we feel that you enjoy the confidence, respect, and friendly regard of horticulturists in all parts of the country and in all branches of the industry; because you have shown beyond question that you can see in more directions than one, that you believe in quarantine measures when warranted as emergency protective measures, and that your aim is, without fear or favor, to fulfill your stewardship for the good of all the people and all the country, and according to the dictates of justice and equity. We rejoice at this latest evidence of the spirit of the 'New Deal' in official Washington. We can offer no greater tribute to it and its author than to say that they worthily follow the standard and example of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his crusade for a brighter day for the American people."

Cotton Bags

Fibre and Fabric for July 22 says that "cotton bags are now being used as containers for shipment of more than 500 Commodities commodities, according to figures obtained by the new uses section of the Cotton Textile Institute. Hundreds of millions of many sizes are required annually to take care of the demand. One of the largest outlets for cotton fabric in this field is sugar bags. One company alone manufactured and sold 99,000,000 cotton sugar bags in 1932, using approximately 40,000,000 yards of sheeting for this purpose...."

Soil Surveys

The New Zealand Farmer Stock and Station Journal in New Zealand for June 1 says: "....The most important work so far done by the officers of the Soil Survey branch of the (New Zealand) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who are carrying out this essential national service, was the mapping out on a general scale of the volcanic soil series of the central North Island. A feature of this work was the discovery that bush sickness was liable to occur on only two of the nine series mapped. A unique case was that of the soils of the Mairoa district. Where the old pumice shower had fallen on a porous sand, the soil that developed was much less healthy for sheep than where it had fallen on a more solid base, such as sandstone. A detailed farm survey of the Waipa County, in South Auckland, was commenced in January of this year. This marks the initiation of what it is hoped will be a complete detailed survey of all the farm lands of the Dominion...."

Section 3
Market Quotations

July 24.--Fruit and veg.: Potatoes: N.Y., supplies moderate including truck receipts; demand moderate; market dull and slightly weaker. U.S. No.1 cobbles per bbl. E.S.Va. ordinary quality and condition \$2.00-\$2.50; Long Isl. \$3.50-\$4.00; 100 lb. sacks N.J. \$2.25-\$2.50; few \$2.10; Long Isl. \$2.25-\$2.50; 150 lb. sacks Long Isl. \$3.00-\$3.25. Chi., supplies liberal; demand moderate; market slightly stronger. U.S. No.1 cobbles per bbl. Va. and Md. \$5.40; 100 lb. sacks U.S. No.1 and partly graded Kans. and Mo. \$2.75-\$3.00; 100 lb. sacks U.S. No.1 Ky. \$3.90-\$3.10; few higher. Onions: Chi., supplies liberal; demand slow; market dull, Calif. 50 lb. sacks yellows U.S. No.1 med. to large size \$1.15-\$1.25; small to med. size 90-\$1.00; whites U.S. No.1 large size mostly \$2.00; Iowa 50 lb. sacks yellows U.S. No.1 med. size, few sales 75-85. Peaches: N.Y., supplies heavy; demand good; market about steady. Ga. Sixes Elbertas, U.S. No.1, large size \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50; few \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.75; med. size \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; few \$1.50; small size 93-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; belles U.S. No.1 large size \$1.50-\$1.75; poorer \$1.00-\$1.25; med. size \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50; small size \$1.10-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice \$6.00-\$7.50; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs. good and choice \$5.25-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.00-\$7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs. good and choice \$4.50-\$6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.25-\$4.70; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.55-\$4.70; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.45-\$4.65; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$3.25-\$3.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs good and choice 90 lbs. down \$6.75-\$8.35.

Grain: No.1 d. no. spr. wheat,* Minneap. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 hd. wr,* K.C. 83-84 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -90; St.L. 87-87 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 s.r. wr. Chi. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89 $\frac{3}{4}$; St.L. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.1 w.wh. Portland 68-69; No.2 am. dur.,* Minneap. 99-\$1.02; No.2 rye Minneap. 69-70; No.2 mix. corn Chi. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -49; No.2 yellow, K.C. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 48-49 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.L. 47-48; No.3 yellow Chi. 47-47 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 white oats Chi. 33-34 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 white, Minneap. 32-32 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 27-29; Chi. 31-33 $\frac{1}{4}$; St.L. 34; Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap. 59-63; Chi. 67-71; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$2.09-\$2.12.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 42 points to 10.31 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.40 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 42 points to 10.71 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 41 points to 10.63 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York: 92 score 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 score 23 cents; 90 score 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh Am. cheese at New York: Single Daisies 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Young Americas 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. Quot.): Specials 18 to 21 cents; Standards 16 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein